THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum* in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - - 25

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" " B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 miuutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod.
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.
JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey.—by Sam'l Osgood.
Humanity of the City,—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count DeLas Cases; 4 vols. 12 mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.
The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.
The News-boy.
Hearts-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."
Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.
Arvilion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

A PERSON WHO WISHES TO ENGAGE IN EDiting and publishing can hear of a good opportunity, open to preferment, by addressing the Editors of the Standard. The present editor and publishers having engaged in other business, would dispose of their interests favorably.
December 29, 1854. 11—tf.

DOBBIN HOUSE, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. This Hotel (on site of former Planter's Hotel,) was opened for the accommodation of guests, on the first day of January, 1855.
Situated on the principal street of the town, and within a few minute's walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, United States Arsenal and other business places, it is yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle of a more central location.
It is newly erected and handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured, with especial reference to the comfort of patrons.
In consequence of the liberal patronage extended to this establishment, the proprietors have enlarged by opening a suit of rooms on the second floor, and are thus preparing to accommodate all transient persons calling.
Spacious stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.
Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.
POWERS & CO.
April 10, 1855. 40—3m.

KENNETH.—BY THE AURHOR OF "HEIR OF Redcliff" "Heart's Ease" &c. Just received, and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.
April 28, 1855.

Semi-Weekly Standard.
VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY JUNE 2, 1855. No. 55.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultnral House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of travelling without my watch as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in no instance did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. MCGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invarably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.
A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.
OSBORNE BOWERS.
Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one doliar per annum, *payable in advance.*
A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.
The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.
Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

TEACHERS WANTED.—THE TRUSTEES OF Wilson Institute wish to engage the services of a male teacher to assist in the instruction of the English and Classical classes, and discharge the duties of Principal in his absence. Also for the Female Department, a young lady to give lessons in Music on the Piano and Guitar, to instruct the Latin and a portion of the English classes. Those desiring the situation will please address either of the subscribers at Wilson, N. C., stating terms, and forwarding testimonials of character and scholarship. The next session of the Institute will open on the second Monday in July.
E. W. ADAMS *Prin.*
B. H. BARDIN,
Sec'y. Board Trustees.
Wilson, April 24, 1855. 45—4w.

NEW BOOKS.—RUTH HALL—by Fanny Fern
Madge Doings—by Ike Marvel.
Woolfert's Roost—by Washington Irving.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " "	14 to 20
American and German " " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—In our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING E SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20	dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40	dozen French Skins, best quality,
40	" American Calf Skins,
90	" Lining and Binding Skins,
10	" Morocco Skins,
800	Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50	" Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—The Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn as one of the most valuable in this portion of the St E. RUFFIN.
mber 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOANTO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.
By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.
The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.
Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.
GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

L. S. PERRY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
RALEIGH, N. C.
References:

The Faculty of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.	
Rev. Dr. Smedes, Raleigh,	Hon. Jno. H. Bryan, Raleigh,
Rev. Dr. Lacy, "	Prof. Owen, W. F. College,
Rev. Mr. McDowell, "	Prof. Wingate, "
Dr. Chas. E. Johnston, "	Prof. Wheat, Chapel Hill,
Dr. Fab. J. Haywood, "	Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Jackson.
April 4, 1856.	N. C. 89—2m.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:
DIRECTORS.

JOS. G. B. ROULHAC,	JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,	JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,	J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,	F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,	ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,	W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,	H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,	JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,	A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,	
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',	

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.
OFFICERS.
J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, } *Executive Committee.*
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTON BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	F. C. HILL,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFCERS.
DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNTON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*
For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. L. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 80 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

HOXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

ENGINEERING.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW and GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting

For the Standard.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Oaths belong to the governing authorities of a country who administer them, only when unavoidable, and punish the violation of them as a crime not only, against the laws of God and man, but against society, for the safety and protection of which, and for that purpose only, they may be used.

Oaths are administered to all public officers because their trust is a public one, and the community requires from them the highest pledge that they will execute the trust faithfully. Oaths are administered to witnesses in a court of justice because the life, liberty or property, of another is at stake, and because in that capacity they are guardians *pro tanto* of vital social interests.

"All oaths must be lawful, allowed by the common law or some statute; if they are administered by persons in a private capacity, or not duly authorized, they are *coram non judice* and void; and those administering them are guilty of a high contempt, for doing it without warrant of law, and punishable by fine and imprisonment."—*Toller's Law Dictionary, Art. Oath.*

Private persons then, "not duly authorized," who administer oaths to each other for any purpose, meddle with a sacred weapon of the law and commit an outrage upon society.

Oaths must be regarded as a portion of the bulwarks of society, for society, ever keenly alike to injuries inflicted upon it by a breach either of the divine or human laws, upon which its very existence depends, cannot, without injury to itself, permit men to bind themselves by oath to the performance of any thing not in common with its own broad interests. And though society may and does tolerate such acts, they are not the less dangerous at bottom and in essence. The law does not punish the *breach* of such secret oaths. Why? Because, in the eye of the law they are regarded as invalid—as "*void*"—and therefore, as not binding, not punishable.

It follows, that such oaths being unlawful, are immoral; though if a man take such an oath *believing it to be binding* and break it deliberately, he commits a crime against God and his conscience. Nor can a man take such an oath, knowing it to be void, for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of any secrets, and betraying or divulging them, without committing the double crime of, first, doing an unlawful act, and second, of practising a lying deceit upon his unsuspecting though mistaken neighbor. Whatever is binding in law is binding in morals, unless where they may conflict, and in such cases the human law becomes a nullity, (for the interests of our souls are above every other consideration,) and though the converse is not strictly true in all cases, yet it is in many, so interwoven are the spiritual and temporal laws and so essentially dependent are they upon each other,—for we read in St. Paul that disobedience to the temporal power is disobedience to "the ordinance of God." Where a law, therefore is just, based upon the necessities of society and instituted for its protection against internal or external enemies, it becomes morally binding, and a breach of its ordinances, is disobedience to "the ordinances of God." Such a law is a law against secret oaths. And without lengthening out these few remarks to prove philosophically that secret societies are unlawful, nay, *dangerous*, it may suffice to say that the existence of a law against secret oaths, is *prima facie* evidence of that fact, else, why does it exist? What prompted its formation, but the secret instincts of society itself?

If men be permitted to form secret societies, not only is society broken up into clans, but the solemnity of an oath is prostituted to any purpose which men in their weakness or wickedness may devise, and the general laws become insecure. If men have the right, it becomes a question whether there is such a thing as an unlawful oath. Clearly not, for the right becomes a private one which each individual possesses, and who will restrict the number of men who may swear? If ten can, why not two? And *vice versa*, why cannot ten thousand? Further still, it is a perfectly logical deduction to assert that *one* enjoys this private right as much as two, who are only exercising this right as distinct individuals, and that is to set at naught the divine injunction against swearing.

The laws of God or society permit no such *liberty of conscience*. Each individual thus sets himself above the laws of society, for individuals depend upon society more in reality than society upon individuals. If individuals will not be bound by the laws which are framed to hold them together as a society, society ceases to exist, and each man becomes, so to speak, a separate and independent State, depending solely upon his own right arm for protection or redress.

Causes which could produce such effects are at variance with Christianity, whose broad bond of sublime charity and brotherhood is sufficient for all men.

There are some who pretend to find no distinction between an assemblage of men bound by a secret or private oath and a secret session of the national Congress, held for a temporary expediency, the members of which are bound by a solemn and public oath to obey and support the Constitution. But what if the Congress were always to meet and legislate in secret—does any one suppose it would be tolerated for one week? It is argued in favor of a secret political society, that a *party caucus* always meets in secret! Do those gentlemen really perceive no difference, or try to persuade themselves there is none, in order to soothe their conscience? Is it not plain that when a caucus meets with closed doors it is done from *expediency*, an every day motive for many of our private actions? Nay more, those same persons insist that they have as much right to be a secret society as any two private persons have to hold a secret in common. This is putting a secret association on the same footing with a private family. The mistake is in supposing that if secrecy be tolerated in one way it will in all. But the difference is very wide. We must consider the object or purpose, the manner of observing secrecy, whether by secret oath or from neighborly respect; expediency and human respect often oblige us to keep secrets through a decent respect for others, that scandal may not arise, or to frustrate the evil-disposed. The differences are in a word; the secret oath, which is unlawful under all circumstances, and the motive for secrecy, for intention is everything, though indeed the motive, however good, cannot excuse an unlawful oath. We measure the corruption of a community by the amount of disregard it pays to its own vital interests. When right principles, which are eternal and unchanging truth, are cast aside for the frivolous tissues of certain modern philosophy which the vapid, self-complacent world calls *progress*, and while admiring the unsubstantial bubble as it floats by, pulls down a light-house to let it pass; when private bias is substituted for justice; when right and wrong are confounded because private opinion rules the conscience as well as the intellect, developing or blotting it out, as it may suit; when men have driven charity from amongst them to lurk in quiet places away from the turmoil of the world, and substitute *nothing* in its place; when these signs appear it is time to be warned, and easy to predict effects.

The time was, when Rome was sold by her Prœtorian guards. Human nature, *when left to itself*, is the same to-day as in the days of that great city's shame, and the human mind, now, as then, will not bear there *human* culture without worshipping itself as a very divinity. It will bear no yoke, but such as sovereign Reason (that is, private opinion) will impose upon each puny kingdom. This is "*the wisdom of the world, which is foolishness*," against which the apostle Paul inveighs so earnestly. This is the vanity which breeds corruption, for men are no longer bound together, and society, thus disjointed, is helpless.

Those writers, who have flattered the human mind, and persuaded it that it is its own law-giver, have done their work well, while the pupil has always been remarkably apt. LEX.

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.—Doses have always been associated in our minds with wry faces, and medicine has seemed from the days of childhood, another word for nausea and disgust. Its remedies were the worst part of sickness, and pain was not so hard to bear as the revolting potions we were compelled to swallow for its relief. Dr. Ayer's preparations herald another era. His *Cherry Pectoral* is like honey on the tongue, and healing balm in the stomach. His Pills! Try them—they are sweet morsels to the taste, and glide sugar-shod over the palate, but their energy although wrapped up, is there, and strikes with telling force to the very foundations of disease.—*Cincinnati Citizen, O.*

HOSPITALITY.

This is a noble, heavenly, a Gospel virtue. St. Paul exhorts to hospitality, and declares that those who exercise it "*have sometimes entertained angels unawares.*" Hospitality is for the stranger, for the persecuted, for the oppressed. Bishop Horsely, in his great speech in England after the French revolution of 1800, used these noble words, applicable, in all respects, to the present condition of our own happy country:

"My lords, the storm of anti-Christian persecution which has raged in France since her revolution has driven numbers, both of the secular clergy and persons of both sexes of the religious orders, to take shelter in this hospitable land by the natural generosity of Britons, and the influence of the benevolent principles of the Protestant religion—the universal asylum of the persecuted and the distressed."

This hemisphere was set out before the nations of the world dedicated to liberty and hospitality. Its chiefest glory has been won by the sacrifices and services of foreigners who fled here from the proscriptions of their own lands, and prepared the way for those who had suffered like themselves. For a long time the savage natives refused to extend to the new-comers the blessings of hospitality. Thousands of the early strangers who came here for protection from the storms of religious persecutions were butchered, with their wives and families, by the rude barbarians, who claimed the soil as their own; and it was long before the infant colonies could make a stand against their foes. But God was over all. He followed them over the stormy, deep, sheltered them on the barren shore, rolled backward the tide of Indian war, and gradually built up their nation as a beacon-light to all the nations of the earth. It was like a house of rest and of rescue in the midst of a noisy and a bigoted world; like that "diamond in the midst of the desert," where the champions of opposing creeds could shake hands and be at peace; in a word, it was as a home, a heaven, which all could enter, "with none to molest and make them afraid." Imagine a man who is himself recovered from the snows of winter and from the horrors of starvation, from both of which he had been suffering, warmed and fed, and finally made comfortable and rich—imagine such a man barring his doors to the future wayfarers, and setting his fierce dogs upon all who implored the shelter of his roof, or the crumbs that fell from his table. Would he not be scorned as an ingrate and a tyrant? Would he not be held up as an admonition to the young, and shunned as a lepper by all men?

This new proscription is the most scandalous inhospitality. It is a double crime. It shuts the door in the face of the stranger, or it admits him only to torture him. It compels him to abjure his faith, or else to submit to the brand of inferiority for adhering to it. It marks him as one who has been allowed to enter the household which it was supposed was open to the oppressed, on condition that he parts with his self-respect and his pride of character.

We say, also, that when we give up our regard for the sacred rite of national hospitality, we discard, also, the virtues that accompanied this noble element in the perilous days of the past. What would have been the boasted liberty of our forefathers if they had not been hospitable and tolerant? Indeed, without hospitality their professions would have been a cheat, their invitation to the people of other lands a hollow hypocrisy, their whole political creed a miserable show. How can those who would not be here themselves, but because of these very virtues, now venture to select for sacrifice and for contempt a cardinal and leading element of our political and social system like this virtue of hospitality? What is toleration without it? What is religion without it? What is civil liberty without it? Can he who thrusts the stranger from his door because he does not worship at the same shrine with himself—can he be tolerant? Is the minister of God a truly pious man, a sincere follower of the meek and lowly Jesus, who refuses to sit at the same table, or to share the same duties, with the papist or the dissenter? And what kind of patriot is he who distinguishes between men of differing nativities, and regulates citizenship by degrees of latitude, and not by the immortal qualities of man, or by the known fitness for the duties of a member of a republican community?

St. Paul tells us that the hospitable man "sometimes entertains angels unawars." What a picture of the American past! What a key to the American future! It is true that the American people opened their arms to the brave foreigners, these advocates of freedom were welcomed as so many angels of deliverance. But who knows how many of those now sharing with us the blessings of liberty may, in the future, become the champions of our perilled liberties? Who knows that when such a traitor as Arnold or as Burr shall threaten to shake the foundations of our constitution, or seek to sell us to the foreign foe, some other Lafayette may not come to us from the "great world beyond the sea," and rescue us from the fangs of internal treason? Who knows that among the foreigners now sought to be degraded, and the citizens now sought to be disfranchised, some spirit like Montgomery may not give his life to his adopted country? Who knows that among the millions in distant latitudes now gazing through their tears upon this, their *only* refuge on God's footstool, some Kosciusko, or some De Kalb, may not be set apart for the work of defending our happy republic from the hand of the spoilers? And shall we not feel, therefore, as the apostle felt, that the rite of national hospitality may lead us to *entertain angels unawars?*" Shall we not cling to it to the last? Shall we not keep the heart open, and the laws open, for the poor and the sorrow-stricken, the weary and the heavy-laden; the stranger hunted out of house and home by the wild beasts of oppression; the bold heart tempest-tossed on the ocean of life; the champion of truth trampled under foot by the man-haters of the world; the searcher after freedom, who has no place whereon to lay his weary head, and who sees the welcome light of our "home" gleaming through the midnight pall of oppression—a bright hope that beckons him to a field whereon he may avenge his wrongs against the tyrant, and serve God in aiding to elevate and to improve his fellow-beings? *Remember, the doors of the despotic nations are closed to the wanderers; and if they cannot enter ours they must perish!!*

Wash. Union.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.—The Williamsburg Gazette from the records of the College, thus sums up what old William and Mary have done;

The college has had 16 Presidents, old Commissary Blair, being the first:- He was appointed in 1693. The first honorary degree conferred by this institution or record was an "A. M." to Benjamin Franklin in 1755, just after his new experiments and observations on electricity made at Philadelphia—this no doubt was the first degree ever conferred on this illustrious poliosopher.

From 1720 to 1826, there are 1362 students recorded in the catalogue, of these: Three have been Presidents of the United States (Jefferson, Monroe and Tyler) 1, the first President of the American Congress, (Randolph,) 1, Chief Justice (Marshal, 1) 3 Signers of the Declaration of Independance, (Jefferson, Braxton and Harrison,) 1 Lieut. Gen. of the U. S. (Scott) 3 Vice Presidents 10 U. S. Senators, 8 Govs. of Va. (one each of Mayland Missouri and Florida,) 4 Secretaries of State, 8 other cabinet officers, 2 Judges Supreme Court, 9 of the Court of Appeals, and 20 other Judges, 1 Speaker, 20 members of the House of Representatives, one President of the old Colonial Council, one General and many officers in the Revolution, besides several Ministers and Ambassadors to foreign courts; and many individuals who distinguished themselves in the Convention and Legislature of Va.

HOW TO APPLY GUANO TO CORN.— Dr. Reynolds, in an article on this subject, in the New England *Farmer*, says:

One of the best fields of corn which I saw in this town the past season was raised with guano in the following manner:

After the ground had been prepared, a furrow was made for the row of the common depth. The guano was then sprinkled into this furrow through its entire length. It was then covered with a hoe to the depth of two or three inches, and the corn dropped upon with this covering, the channels being placed eight or ten inches apart. The yield was estimated, notwithstanding the drought, at a hundred bushels per acre. Where it is preferred to plant in hills, rather than in drills, the guano should, if used unmixed, be sprinkled over a square foot of surface at the bottom of the furrow, and be covered with about two inches of soil, and the corn be dropped upon this.

AMPUTATION!

We don't know when we have been more shocked than in perusing the following. It occurred in St. Lawrence county in this State, and is given on the authority "of a gentleman of undoubted veracity."

"A young man addicted to intemperate habits, during one of his periodical 'sprees' took a sudden notion to pay a visit to his 'sweetheart.' On the evening alluded to, the young lady and a female associate were the only occupants of the house where she resided.

"About ten o'clock in the evening the young man arrived at the house, considerably worse from the use of 'beverages.'—His strange manner in approaching the door excited the suspicion of the young ladies, who supposed the house was attacked by robbers. He knocked at the door, and demanded admission; but his voice not being recognized from the thickness of his tongue, the ladies refused to comply with the demand.

"Determined to force an entrance, he commenced a series of assaults upon the barred and bolted door by kicking and pounding. After a number of desperate kicks, the pannel of the door gave way, and the leg of the besieger went through the aperture, and was immediately seized by one of the ladies and firmly held, while the other, armed with a saw, commenced the work of amputation!

"The grasp was firmly maintained, and the saw vigorously plied until the leg was completely severed from the body!

"With the loss of his leg, the intoxicated wretch fell upon his back, and in that condition lay the remainder of the night.

"In the meantime the ladies were frightened almost to death. With the dawn of morning the revelation was made that one of the ladies had participated in the amputation of the leg of her lover!

"The wretched man was still alive.—His friends were immediately sent for, and he was conveyed to his home, where, with proper treatment, he gradually and miraculously recovered, and is now alive and well.

"We hardly credited," says the editor of the journal from which we quote, "the latter part of the story, and contended that the man must have bled to death on the spot, insisting, indeed, that it could not be otherwise. But we were mistaken.

"The leg was a wooden one."

Harper's Magazine.

Mr. Calhoun labored for the Union. But he knew well enough that it was not to be preserved by piecemeal aggression upon one side and gradual submission on the other. Had the North heeded his counsels, she would have restrained the hand of robbery, and the South would never have submitted. But he stood like a prophet among men, whose warnings passed as wild utterances not to be thought of or remembered, until fulfilled too late in tears and sorrow. There is not in all history a spectacle more sad than the closing years of Mr. Calhoun. Like his great competitors, sectionalism had levelled all his efforts. The Constitution, which had been the star of his own life, was gone; the party whose principles he illustrated and defended in many a stormy crisis, had turned traitor to its own faith; and the Union, for which he had toiled, and hoped and agonized, was crumbling to pieces. And so he died, hopeless and despairing, doomed to look with his last glance upon the failure of his best and purest hopes.

Since the departure of these great men, sectional domination has towered more than ever. And now it not only controls the whole North, but has a complete party organization with which to push on its policy. What is the condition of things in the South? Hearts beat high, and indignant defiance is heard all through her borders. But there is no organization—no rallying principles—no united, resolute policy, by which her enemies are to be met and mastered. The disastrous fruits of those councils which discouraged Southern union for the protection of the South—which, in the false spirit of Mr. Webster's own words, "liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable"—supposed that the union was paramount to right, and was to be saved by shameful compromises and a hollow peace, are now seen and bitterly deplored.

To us it is no supprise. We never have believed in such blind and cowardly counsels. We never regarded the Union as a legitimized, constitutional instrument of oppression. We have counselled the South to resistance, not to dissolve the Union, but to protect herself; and we have despised as well the imputations as the policy of those who, in their blind idolatry for a government framed to preserve liberty, thought the means paramount to the end, and reviled us because we spurned the absurdity. We turn to those in the South who have condemned us, and ask where is now their hope? We ask those to whom the mention of Southern organization has been hitherto a disgust and a terror, what remedies now? It is upon you that the responsibilities of the present and the future rest. It is to you that history will ascribe the shame of long annals of wrongs submitted to, and rights sacrificed; and it is your work, "Union-savers of the South," that now, when her enemies have grown insolent with impunity, and are pressing on with organized power to overwhelm and destroy her, that instead of being united and ready for defence, she is divided and paralyzed. *Charleston Mercury.*

LAMENTATION.—The cry and wailings of the Know Nothings against the administration for removing four persons who held offices in the Gosport Navy Yard, caps the climax of impudence. These men were appointed to those places chiefly on account of their partizan services—they did not hesitate to accomplish the ostracism of Whigs on the plea that they were inimical to the existing dynasty; and, yet, they were scarcely warm in their situations before, adder-like, they turned to sting the hand that sustained them. What right had they to expect to be retained, who, under a masked battery, were waging a ruthless war against the administration and that constitution which it had, in the face of the nation, solemnly sworn to "support, protect and defend." Not content in exercising their private opinions, they carried their monstrous heresies into the workshops of the Government, and by persuasions and threats infused their poison into the minds of the honest, but credulous laborers placed under their control. Proscriptive themselves, proscription has been meted out to them, and verily they have their reward.

But it is farcical to hear Know Nothings prating about proscription and the freedom of opinion. Why it is notorious that the great leading, cardinal principle of their order is *proscription*. It is the only tie that binds them in loving fraternity. This and the public spoils are the only cohesive elements that bind them together. Deprive them of this platform and their patriotism would dissolve into thin air, and their party cease to exist in less than a week.

What right has this midnight organization to complain when their poisoned chalice is returned to their own lips? What does their own brief career teach us in relation to this matter? Every page of the origin and progress of their history is marked with proscription! proscription! proscription! of the most bitter, cruel, ruthless, remorseless character. We have no occasion to go abroad for the proofs, for we have abundant evidence of their disposition and course here at home. What was their conduct at the last local elections in Norfolk and Portsmouth? Every officer, from the highest to the lowest, without reference to merit, long tried faithful service, age or condition, were hunted down, and the axe of the guillotine was made to do its execution. If a single officer was spared it was from a dictate of policy and not from a feeling of humanity. Is the case of John Dawson, the vigilant and trusty watch at the City Railroad Depot, so soon forgotten? There was a native born citizen with a wife and six children, in the possession of an insignificant office, the compensation of which was only some three or four hundred dollars. Mr. Stubbs had scarcely entered upon the duties of Mayorality before notice was given to this humble official that his services were no longer required by the city authorities, and he was ejected from his place without the allegation of a crime or even a fault, by the secret edict of this dread tribunal, to make way for some hungry and ravenous wolf of Know Nothingism.

Away then with this canting hypocrisy about proscription for opinion's sake. It is a trick and a fraud too transparent to need exposure. *Proscription!* Why it is the Alpha and the Omega of Know Nothings. It occupies their thoughts by day and fills their dreams at night. It is the only hope—the grand adamantine substructure of their organization. They have sowed the wind—they must expect to meet the whirlwind.

Norfolk News.

THE BULL DOG.—The Bull Dog is the most brutal and the least intelligent of its species; its depressed forehead, its under-hanging jaws and blood-shot eyes, unite in forming the personification of the savage. Although capable of some attachment, it cannot be relied upon as a friend. So utterly without intellect is the courage of the bull dog, that it will attack anything that gives offence. This dog has never been a pet in the United States; but in England, among a large class of citizens, it is carefully raised and employed in bull-baits. In these bull-bates, the dog, while fastened to the nose of some unfortunate bull, has one leg after another cut off with a knife, to test its courage; and this display has been hailed by the plaudits of the rural population, and the encouragement of the scions of the nobility! History relates that Alexander once witnessed a bull dog attack a famed lion, and being willing to save the lion's life, ordered the dog to be taken off, "but the labor of men and all their strength could not loosen the ireful and deep biting teeth." The dog was then mutilated by its keeper, and not only its limbs, but its body were severed from its head; "whereat the king was wonderfully moved, and sorrowfully repented his rashness in destroying a beast of so noble a spirit"—a very natural feeling, one would suppose, to every generous mind.

Many years ago an English ship was at one of our docks, on board of which was a bull dog. The animal was so ferocious that he gained an extensive reputation. Chained at the gangway of the ship, he spent all the livelong day in the hopeless task of springing at every person who passed along, either on pleasure or business. The owner, first mate of the vessel, would sit for hours and detail the wonderful deeds of this mighty dog. Crowds of idlers daily collected, and there stood the hero, or rather, there raved the insane creature at the mutitude, each individual indulging the vague hope that he would presently break loose and pitch into somebody, and thus show his prowess.

Among the idlers was an Indian who occasionally visited the city, and made a few pence by shooting an arrow at pennies stuck in the end of a stick. Upon the very appearance of the Indian, the bull dog was particularly violent, greatly to the amusement of the fellow, who took a malicious pleasure in irritating the animal. The mate finally interfered, and told the Indian to go away, lest the dog might break loose and eat him up. The Indian not the least alarmed, in broken English, announced to the crowd that if the dog was brought down to the ground, and chained to a post, he would, for five dollars, figh, the dog with nothing but his hands and teeth. The money was raised, and the mate, after expressing much reluctance at the idea of having the Indian killed, brought the dog down from the ship, and fastened him to a post. The Indian put away his bow and arrow, his knife, laid his neck bare, and rolled up his shirt sleeves. A ring was formed, and the battel commenced.

The Indian approached the dog crawling upon all fours, barking and growling as if he was one himself. The bull dog meanwhile jumped and foamed at the mouth, while his eyes beamed living fire with irritation. The Indian, however, kept up his pantomime, and gradually brought his face in fearful proximity to the dog's teeth. The mate now interfered, for he felt confident the Indian would get killed; but the crowd had become excited, and insisted upon "seeing the thing out." A mutual silence ensued between the combatants, the dog straining his chain in his anxiety to reach the Indian, until it was as straight and solid as a bar of iron. Suddenly the Indian seized the bull dog's under-lip between his teeth, and in an instant whirled himself with the dog over on his back. So unexpected was the attack, and so perfectly helpless was the dog, with his teet in the air, and his jaw imprisoned, that he recovered his astonishment only to give forth yells of pain; whereupon the Indian shook him a moment as a cat does a mouse, and then let go his hold. The dog, once so savage, putting his tail between his legs, retreated from his enemy and screamed with terror to get beyond the reach of the chain.

THE TOMB OF NICHOLAS.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Boston Transcript gives the following particulars of the burial place of the Czars of Russia:

The most interesting church in St. Petersburg is that dedicated to Sts. Peter and Paul, otherwise called the "Fortress Church," as it stands within the citadel of the city. Its slender spire, precisely resembling that of the Admiralty, rises far above all others, to the height of 340 feet, and its gilded surface shines dazzlingly in the sun. It is said that 12000 ducats have already been expended in the gilding of this spire. But within the Fortress Church rest the remains of all the Czars since Peter the Great. No European Monarchs rest so unostentatiously, and no others are buried within the walls of a fortress. To each Emperor there is erected merely a sarcophagus, with frequently his initial letters engraved upon it. Each of these sarcophagi is covered with a pall of cloth of gold, embroidered with the double-headed eagle.

Upon the Grand Duke Constantine's tomb lie the keys of some Polish fortresses, while Alexander's bears a small military medal, with his portrait. Each tomb is surrounded by a neat iron railing, and the part of the nave devoted to the tombs is again separated from the body of the church. As I visited the church during Lent, the cloth of gold was concealed in every case by a faded black covering. Beginning with Peter the Great, I passed by all the Czars in chronological order. Here lay the great Catharine, and, sleeping quietly by her side, her husband, Peter, III, to whom she in her life time refused this place.

Around one of the sarcophagi I saw a dense crowd, and approaching it, found it that of Nicholas. The cloth was new, and no dust had settled upon the ermine border. His initial letter was emroidered in amaranth, and a candle burns day and night upon the tomb. The little relic that was placed upon his breast while he lay in state in the Palace, lies upon the middle of the sarcophagus. It is surrounded by a wreath of immortelles. Every one who approached the spot seemed touched whith real sorrow, and all spoke in whispers around the grave of the man. As I stood there watching the crowd, the gates were suddenly thrown open, and an old General in full uniform entered and approached the tomb. Taking off his helmet he held it before his face, and kneeling, seemed for a few moments to be engaged in earnest prayer. The helmet shook in his hand as with emotion. Finally rising, he kissed the relic that had lain upon his master's breast, and then crossing the aisle kissed Alexander's tomb in the same way.

He had served under both Emperors, and this, his daily tribute to their memories was most touching. He is the commander of the fortress of St. Petersburg, and one of the last acts in the public life of Nicholas was to thank him for his public services. The Czar sent him the imperial portrait enriched with diamonds.

Upon the walls and around the pillars of the Fortress Church hang trophies taken from the Turks, Persians and French. In this way the Russians have decorated all their churches, and hardly a nation but is represented in St. Petersburg or Moscow. The English, I believe, are the only exception but who can tell how long they may continue so!" Above three hundred Persian suns and Turkish crescents here bow before the cross of the Christian.

LOCUSTS.—We noticed recently, in one or two o our exchange papers in this State, that the seven-year locusts, as they are called, had begun to make their appearance in different localities; and this morning (Monday) a friend brought one into our office, and stated that they had appeared in great numbers on our Town Commons. The friend called our attention to some marks upon the wings, which very clearly resemble the letters N and W. Superestitious persons who are ever on the alert for something to aid their imagination in drawing pictures of future events, may be somewhat bothered in determining the signification of these letters. The hopeful can read in it No War; while those who are prone to look at the dark side of things, interpret it to mean National War. *Hill, Recorder.*

BREADSTUFFS,—There is some speculation afloat in reference to the amount of breadstuffs in the country. In some cases the stock is represented as very light; and again supplies are said to be as good as usual at this season of the year. The Philadelphia Inquirer, of Wednesday, contains the following paragraph on the subject:

"At Milwaukie there are 70,000 barrels of flour and 550,000 bushels of wheat bound for the East, as soon as the lake opens. The shipments of Milwaukie, will double those of last year."

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the second session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

[Public 46.]

AN ACT making Appropriations for the Payment of Invailed and other Pensions of the United States for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions, for the year ending the thirteith of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six:—

For invailed pensions, under various acts, five hundred and fourteen thousand six hundred dollars;

For pensions to widows and orphans, under acts of the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and twenty-first of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, seventy-eight thousand one hundred and fifty dollars;

For pensions under special acts of Congress, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For pensions to widows, under acts of the seventeenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, second of February and twenty-ninth July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, three hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars;

For pensions and half-pay to widows and orphans, under act of the third of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, four hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any moneys appropriated by the act of thirty-first May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to supply deficiencies for the fiscal year ending the thirteith of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-flour, applicable to the payment of pensions of invalids who were wornded on board of private armed vessels during the last war with Great Britain, not required under the provisions thereof, may be applied to the same purpose for the year ending the thirteith of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

SEC. 2. *An be it further enacted*, That the widows of the officers, non-commissioned officers, marines or marines who served in the navy of the United States during the revolutionary war, and who were married since the first day of January, eighteen hundred, shall be entitled to pensions in the same manner and to the same extent as the widows of the officers and soldiets of the army of the Revolution, under the second section of the act of February third, eighteen hnndred and fifty-three.

Approved February 28, 1855.

[Public 47.]

AN ACT to promote the Efficiency of the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, the President of the United States shall cause a board of naval officers to be assembled, to consist of five captains, five commanders, and five lieutenants, which board, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, shall make a careful examination into the efficiency of the officers of the grades hereinafter mentioned, and shall report to the Secretary of the Navy the names and rank of all officers of the said grade who, in the judgement of said board, shall be incapable of performing promptly and efficiently all their duty both ashore and afloat, and whenever said board shall believe that said incompetency has arisen from any cause implying sufficient blame on the part of the officer to justify it, they shall recommended that his name be stricken altogether from the rolls. Vacancies occurring in said board shall be filled by the Secretary of the Navy, who shall preserve the number and grades of its officers, as aforesaid: *Provided*, That no officers upon said board shall examine into, or report upon, the efficiency of officers of a grade above them.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers who shall be found by the said board incapable of performing the duties of their respective offices, ranks, or grades, shall, if such finding be approved by the President, be dropped from the rolls, on placed in the order of their rank and senority at the time, upon a list in the Navy Register, to be entitled the reserved list; and those so placed on the reserved list shall receive the leave of absence pay, or the furlough pay, to which they may be entitled when so placed, according to the report of the board and approval of the President, and shall be ineligible to further promotion, but shall be subject to the orders of the Navy Department at all times for duty; and vacancies created in the active service list by placing officers on the reserved list, shall be filled by regular promotion in the order of rank or seniority. And officers who may be promoted to fill the vacancies created by the reserved list shall, while unemployed, receive only the "leave of absense" or "wanting orders" pay to which they would have been entitled if such promotion had not been made; but when employed at sea, or on other duty, they shall receive, in addition to such leave "of absence" or "waiting orders" pay, the difference between the "waiting orders" or "leave of absence" pay and the lowest seaservice pay of the grade to weich they may be so promoted: *Provided*, That this scrutiny and reservation of officers shall extend only to the grades of captain, commander, lieutenant, masters, and passed midshipmen: *And provided, further*, That all vacancies occurring in the grade of masters shall be filled by the promotion of the senior passed mipshipmen, to be entitled masters in the line of promotion, who when promoted shall receive the pay allowed by law to masters in the line of promotion shall not exceed sixty, and that nothing in this act contained shall be held or construed to authorize any increase of the aggregate pay of the said grades, or of the naval service, as now allowed by law

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to restrict, apply to or impair the regular promotion of officers in the service list of the navy who may be at any time entitled to promotion—consequent upon deaths, dismissals or resignations, in the naval service,—nor in any manner to abridge or impair the right of the Secretary of the Navy to place any officers upon furlough

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to increase the aggregate number of officers, and that all laws or clauses of laws, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed

Approved February 28, 1855.

[Public 48.]

AN ACT making an Appropriations for Military Defence at Proctor's Landing, in Louisiana

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the purchase of a site, and the erection and completion of such military defences, as may be deemed expedient, at Proctor's Landing, at the terminus of the Mexican Gulf railway, in the State of Louisiana

Approved February 28, 1855.

[Public 49.]

AN ACT to provide for the Payment of such Creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the Act of Congress of September nine, eighteen hundred and fifty

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the sum of five millions of dollars, payable to the State of Texas, in five per cent. stock of the United States, by the act entitled "An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a territorial government for New Mexico," passed September, ninth eighteen hundred and fifty, the issuing of which stock was restricted by the first proviso, to the fifth proposition contained in the first section of said act, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the creditors of the late Republic of Texas, who hold such bonds, or other evidences of debt for which the revenues of that republic were pledged, as were reported to be within the provisions of the said act of September the ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty, by the report of the late Secretary of the Treasury, to the President of the United States, and approved by him on the thirteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, or which come within the provisions of said act, according to the opinion upon the Texas compact of the present Attorney-General of the United States. addressed to the Secretars of the Treasury, under date of September twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, the sum of seven millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be apportioned among the said holders pro rata: *Provided*, That the interest on the debt, embraced in this act, shall be determined by the existing laws of the State of Texas

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the State of Texas may have paid any portion of the debt described in this act, the said secretary shall refund to the proper officer of said State the amount actually so paid by the State, upon the presentation at the Treasury Department of the evidences of said debt, on which the said State may have made such payment: *Provided*, The said sum shall not exceed the proportion which would have been allowed to the creditor or creditors, if such payment on said evidences of debt had not been made by the State of Texas; and where the said sum that may be refunded to the State of Texas by the provisions of this section is less than the proportion which would have been allowed under this act to the holders of such evidences of debt, had such payment not been made them, such holders shall be entitled to receive the difference between said sum and the proportion they would have received under this act if no payment had been made them; and where any original certificates or other evidences of debt have been surrendered to the authority of the State of Texas, and new certificates issued therefore by said State of Texas, such new certificates shall be received as evidences of the original amount of the claim

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no payment shall be made under this act, to any holder of said securities, or evidences of debt, unless the said holder shall first execute to the United States a receipt for the said payment, in which said holder shall forever release all claim against the United States for or on account of the said securities, or evidences of debt; also similar releases to said State of Texas; and the said certificates, or other evidences of debt, shall then be deposited with the Treasury Department

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That before payment of the moneys aforesaid, the Secretary of the Treasury shall give notice, by public advertisement, for the space of ninety days, of the time at which said payment will be made; and no payment shall be made on any bond, certificate, or evidence of debt, which shall not, thirty days before the time limited, by said notice, be presented at the Treasury Department

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of seven million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not take effect until it shall be accepted, by an act of the legislature of the State of Texas, and a copy of the act of said State, duly authenticated, deposited in the Treasury Department at Washington, nor until the legislature of the State of Texas shall pass an act withdrawing and abandoning all claims and demands against the United States, growing out of Indiad depredations or otherwise.

Approved February 28, 1855.

[Public 72.]

AN ACT extending the Provisions of the Act of August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An Act to grant to the Right of Way to all Rail and Plankroads and Macadamized Turnpikes passing through the Public Lands belonging to the United States," to the Lands in the Territories of the United States

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to grant the right of way to all rail and plank roads and macadamized turnpikes passing through the public lands belonging to the United States," approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, be and the same is hereby extended to all of the public lands of the United States in the Territories of the United States

Approved, March 3, 1855.

[Public 73.]

AN ACT to establish Columbus, in the State of Mississipi, Chattanooga in the State of Tennessee, and Hickman in the State of Kentucky, Forts of Delivery

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Columbus, in the State of Mississippi, and within the collection district of Mobile,—Chattanooga, in the State of Tennesse, and Hickman, in the State of Kentucky, and within the collection district of Mississippi, be, and hereby are declared to be ports of delivery within their respective collection districts. And there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs, to reside at erch of said ports, who shall perform the duties, and receive the compensation and emoluments prescribed in the act of Congress, approved March the second, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, being "An act allowing the duties on foreigh merchandise imported into Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at these places:" *Provided*, That whenever the amount of duties paid at any one of said ports shall be less than the sum of ten thousand dollars per year, the Secretary of the Treasury shall discontinue such port of delivery

Approved, March 3, 1855.

[Public 74.]

AN ACT for the Construction of certain Military Roads in the Territory of Kansas

*

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

L. O'B. BRANCH,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

APPOINTMENTS.

We are requested to state that Messrs. Branch and Shepard will speak at Louisburg on the 12th inst., it being Tuesday of court week.

The candidates are preparing a list of appointments, which will be announced in a few days.

THE RESULT IN VIRGINIA.

The Enquirer of Tuesday last gives returns from 122 Counties out of the 144 in the State, from which it appears that Mr. Wise's majorities are 20,771, and Mr. Flournoy's 10,124—leaving Mr. Wise's majority 10,647. The twenty Counties to be heard from gave Mr. Pierce 348 majority. Mr. Wise's majority will probably range between ten and eleven thousand. The Enquirer of Thursday, which we shall receive before going to press, may contain the final result. That paper of Tuesday says:

"VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC THROUGHOUT.—We have no room for the jubilant demonstrations of the Democratic press everywhere on the one hand nor the groans of the Know-Nothing papers (including the N. Y. Herald) on the other, over the glorious result in Virginia. We let our own pen be silent—leaving the pleasant task to our Democratic friends in all the counties to registers the bright chronicles of their own victories, which, under all the circumstances, surpass all other triumph of Virginia, not excepting the momentous one of 1800.

Suffice it to say that Wise is elected Governor by at least 10,000 majority, and the rest of the State ticket by similar majorities. The result of the election of Commissioner of Public Works is not yet fully ascertained, but we are satisfied of the success of the able and accomplished Holladay.

The last returns indicate the election of Lewis to Congress—thus completing the return of all the old members.

The Senate and House of Delegates will continue as strongly Democratic, at the least, as before.

Need we add a word of comment?"

LATER FROM VIRGINIA.

The Enquirer of Thursday says, Counties from which it has heretofore published returns, gave Mr. Wise a majority of 10,647; and it then adds six more Counties, making the majority 10,572. The fourteen Counties to be heard from will increase Mr. Wise's majority to about eleven thousand.

The Democrats have carried every Congressional District in the State; and the Legislature, says the Enquirer, will be Democratic by upwards of *forty* majority.

THE DARK-LANTERN CANDIDATE.

The last Register contains the correspondence between the Committee of the dark-lantern Convention at Louisburg and Mr. Shepard, in relation to his nomination for Congress. The Committee, it appears, consists of the following persons: F. N. Strudwick, Sidney A. Smith, J. B. Littlejohn, Jno. W. Booth, N. M. Harris, E. T. Rice, and W. H. Harrison. Mr. Shepard, in his reply, reminds the Committee that he had "never solicited the station now gratuitously tendered"!!—and accepts the nomination, of course. He says he does not expect to "escape the bitter maledictions of the opposition." We presume that there is, statedly, more *hard swearing* among the Know Nothings, under cover of the night, and with closed doors, than there will be among the Democrats against Mr. Shepard. The Democrats are not given to "maledictions" or "vain and rash oaths." They will content themselves with thoroughly exposing Mr. Shepard's inconsistency and his new positions, and in voting him down at the polls.

But *where is the platform?* Where are the Resolutions adopted by this Louisburg cabal? Mr. Shepard says he is for refusing citizenship to foreigners under fourteen *or* twenty-one years; what was the decision of the Louisburg "Convention" on the subject? *He* perceives no danger in the emancipation of the slaves of Cuba; what thought the delegates at Louisburg of this matter? *He* admits, *only for argument's sake*, that Senator Wilson is an abolitionist; what is their opinion of that Senator? *Let us have the platform, and the names of the delegates.* The people demand light, and they are entitled to have it. Are the eleven thousand freemen of this District to go to the polls and elect a member of Congress, on the mere suggestion of these seven Committee-men—some of them beardless and inexperienced boys? Young Strudwick, it seems, delivers over Orange, its people, voters, and leading Whig politicians, to the Know Nothing candidate; and Mr. Sidney Smith, who has but very recently settled in Johnston, undertakes to do the same business for that County! Seven men, then, are to dictate to eleven thousand!—the country is to be saved by delegates appointed *in the dark*, and by nominations *made with closed doors!* SECRECY is the word—*as little as possible for the public eye.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Pacific, with Liverpool dates to the 19th May, arrived at New York on the 30th. Affairs at Sebastopol had undergone no material change. Large reinforcements were expected by the allies. Some desperate fighting had taken place, but nothing like a geueral battle.

The cotton market was active, with a speculative demand; cotton had advanced three-sixteenths of a penny. Breadstuffs quiet—naval stores lower, and money easy.

L. O'B. BRANCH, ESQ.—This gentleman, says the Warrenton News of Thursday last, addressed a large number of his fellow-citizens yesterday, in the Court House in Warrenton, on the political topics of theday, and acquitted himself in a highly creditable manner. His nomination not only gives general satisfaction to the Democracy of Warren, but is hailed with a spirit of high enthusiasm. We feel proud of such a standard bearer. We took notes of Mr. Branche's speech and will give it that notice which it eminently deserves in our next.

A BATCH OF FALSEHOODS.—The Greensborough Patriot, in giving a list of the candidates for Congress in this State, speaks of the Democratic candidates as "*anti-American.*" There are eight Districts in the State, and the Patriot therefore tells eight falsehoods in the space of half a column. That paper also puts down the Hon. John Kerr as an "*anti-American* Whig." Two years ago Mr. Kerr was in high favor with the Patriot and the Greensborough federal clique; but now, having voted in Congress to give to his constituents equal rights in the common territories of the Union with the people of the free States, he is opposed and denounced as an "*anti-American.*"

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—We are under obligations to Mr. Pomeroy for the June number of this magazine. This number is one of the most valuable and interesting yet issued.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democrats of Halifax County, was held on the 21st May, Hon. J. R. J. Daniel in the Chair, and Messrs. C. N. Webb and J. W. Johnston, Secretaries. The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Mr. Daniel, the Chairman, by Mr. Arrington, of Edgecombe, and Mr. Jenkins, of Warren. Resolutions were adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed delegates to the Gatesville Convention: William Hill, Dr. W. L. Johnston, Dr. M. C. Whitaker, L. H. B. Whitaker, J. W. Johnston, C. N. Webb, N. M. Long, Dr. W. L. Long, David Shaw, S. Jenkins, Mark Allen, B. Hawkins, J. S. Swift, Thos. Harris, Harrison Walker, W. B. Pope, Jas. Faulcom, Capt. Alfred White, L. Savage, Moses Smith, Dr. M. A. Wilcox, G. W. Barnes, John Whitaker, G. V. Hardee, Dr. T. B. Davis, Jno. Campbell, H. V. Harvey, William Faucett, S. Johnston, L. Vincent, Dr. B. Whitaker. The course of Dr. Shaw, the representative in Congress from the District, was warmly approved.

A Democratic meeting was also held in Jones County on the 12th of May, the proceedings of which we find in the Goldsborough Tribune. On motion of Nathan Foscue, Esq., R. M. McDaniel, Esq., was called to the Chair, and E. W. Haywood appointed Secretary. Resolutions were reported by a committee consisting of Messrs. Benj. Askew, Nathan Foscue, and A. C. Williams, and unanimously adopted. The course of the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, as the representative of the District in Congress, was warmly approved, and the delegates from Jones were instructed to vote for him in Convention.

A Democratic meeting was also held in Perquimans County on the 14th May, Josiah T. Granberry, Esq., in the Chair, and Jas. L. Ball, Secretary. Resolutions were reported by a Committee consisting of Messrs. J. P. Jordan, Jas. C. Skinner, E. W. Riddick, Josiah Perry, and Thos. B. Long, and unanimously adopted. The course of Dr. Shaw was heartily approved, and the following gentlemen appointed delegates to the Gatesville Convention: Josiah Perry, W. D. Riddick, E. W. Riddick, James C. Skinner, H. H.Skinner, James M. Stallings, James Burnham, W. A. Coppage, Moses Jackson, Thomas R. Simpson, John Parsons, Joseph Mardre, Thomas B. Long, Dan'l J. Roberts, Solomon Eason, James Goodwin, Henry H. Small, James M. Goodwin, J. W. White, Joshua White, Geo. Simpson, N. S. Skinner, Wm. Simpson, D. F. Bagley, L. Billups, A. J. Ownly, J. S. Fleetwood, M. O. Jordan, Newton Simpson, Josiah H. White, W. R. Blanchard, John Saunders, Wm. Humphries, Jr., Geo. Gatling, W. M. Fleetwood, John Felton, John Richard Felton, Geo. B. Fleetwood.

Wm. F. Martin, Esq., being called upon, responded in a speech of an hour's length, in which he depicted in glowing terms the nationality of the Democratic party; and made some strong thrusts at the secret organization known as Know-Nothings, which were received by the audience with much applause.

Parties in the Counties of Halifax, Perquimans, and Jones, are nearly equally divided, and the Democrats in these Counties will find it necessary, if they would ensure a triumph, to put forth their best exertions. We are gratified to observe that the most enthusiastic spirit prevails in them, as in other portions of the State, giving assurance of a signal victory in August over our prowling antagonists, the dark-lanterns.

THE 72,000—WHERE ARE THEY?—A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer offers a reward of six and a quarter cents for any reliable information respecting the whereabouts of the 72,000 Know Nothings who absconded from Virginia about the 24th of May. They are supposed to have crossed the river Jordan on their way up Salt River. They are described as follows:

"They wore, when last seen, unusually long faces and dejected countenances. When spoken to, they exhibit great meekness, with a downcast look, and are much given to extravagance in conversation. Upon examination they will be found quite deficient in the mathematical sciences, more especially in addition. They are death on foreigners, Catholics in particular, and have a great abhorrence for the "*rich Irish brogue,*" and likewise the "sweet German accent." They, like the ground-hog, travel mostly at night, by the dim light of a dark-lantern, with coat collars erect and hat pulled smartly over the face.

For any reliable information that will lead to the discovery of this curious tribe, the above liberal reward will be paid. ANTI-SAM.

P. S.—The editor will please publish this notice and present his bill at the mouth of the culvert.

ALWAYS WAIT FOR THE WAGON!—If a man with a horse and carriage upon a public road should approach and cross a railway track at a speed of six miles per hour, which would be crossing rapidly, an express train approaching at the moment would move towards him two hundred and fifty-seven feet while he was in the act of crossing a distance barely sufficient to clear the horse and vehicle. If the horse was moving at a rate no faster than a walk, as the track is usually crossed, the train would move towards him, while in the act of crossing, more than five hundred feet. This fact accounts for the many accidents at such points. The person driving thinks he may cross because the train is a few rods distant. *Hartford Courant.*

Many persons, supposing that the horses will be frightened, attempt frequently to cross the track when the train is coming. Let the driver turn his horse's head from the track, the train passes—the horse is so intelligent that he is seldom more scared than the driver—and thus no accident happens; when by driving on there is as much if not more danger than in driving a carriage in front of a Sebastopol battery in full blast.

The Columbia (Tenn.,) Herald makes a point on the Know Nothing candidate for Governor of Tennessee, which will be likely to embarrass him in his canvass. It says:

"COL. GENTRY'S CONSISTENCY.—This gentleman, after having occupied all sides on all questions, stands a self-constituted candidate before the people for governor, with the recent endorsement of the know-nothing convention at Nashville. The great and leading feature of his speeches is a tirade of abuse upon Catholics, and the dangerous tendencies of their religion. Now, what will all fair-minded men think, who heard his recent speech at this place, to learn that Col. Gentry *himself was but recently* a patron *of not simply a Catholic school, but of a Jesuit College, at Georgetown, D. C.?* This is practice *versus* preaching. If anybody questions the accuracy of this statement, we will give the proof."

This does not appear to be at all creditable to the dark-lantern candidate for Governor of Tennessee. *Preaching* one thing and *practising* another!—denouncing the Catholics, and warning the country against the spread of their doctrines, and *yet himself one of the patrons of their schools!*

The Raleigh Register affects to be cheered by the result in Virginia! It says Virginia has "pronounced an opinion which will have a powerful effect towards promoting the success of the new organization in the South." A Democratic majority of at least ten thousand for Governor—a clear sweep of members of Congress, and a majority of twenty-five or thirty on joint ballot in the Legislature—*this*, according to the Register, will promote the success of the dark-lanterns in the South!

☞ We invite attention to the advertisement of the State Treasurer for the sale of State stocks.

"How to Kill off Internal Improvements."

In a late number of the Fayetteville Observer is found an article with the above caption, and the sapient Editors charge Gov. Bragg with having perpetrated that offence for having appointed three most intelligent and patriotic gentlemen to represent the stock and interest of the State in the Board of Directors of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company. The offence consists, first, in not having re-appointed the old Directors, and secondly, in having appointed State Directors who owned little or no stock in the Company.

The Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company has now signally failed for the second time, so much so that its stock, in which the State holds a large interest, has recently sold in the market for less than *fifteen* dollars in the hundred; and the Legislature, therefore, in the recent law which was passed for the relief of the Company, made it a prerequisite that the old Directors, under whose errors and mismanagement this state of things had been brought about, should resign, for the purpose, of course, of re-organizing a new board. If, therefore, Gov. Bragg had re-appointed the old Directors and thus disregarded both the public interest and the clear expression of the Legislative will, he would have been justly the subject of public censure, and such Editors as those of the Observer would have been the first to pounce upon him. The second allegation preferred against the Governor by these great champions of Internal Improvement, is that the State Directors own but little or no stock in the River Improvement. The State Directors are not appointed to represent either their own stock or that of the individual stockholders. There are three other Directors elected by the stockholders for that purpose. The State Directors represent the stock and interest of the State, and in making their selection the Governor was guided by a very different rule from that indicated by the Editors of the Observer. He did not regard so much the amount of stock as the amount of capacity possessed by them to promote the interest and guard the rights of the people of the State; an interest which is often antagonistic to the interest of stockholders, and is so, to some extent, in the case under consideration.

But the object of the article in the Observer was to insinuate that because these Directors did not own much stock that, therefore, they were not friendly to the improvement; and he tells us as a great secret that the Hon. A. Rencher had taken no stock in the original work. The same thing was insinuated in the meeting of the stockholders at Wilmington, where that gentleman represented the State most ably and to the entire satiefaction of the State and stockholders. It was at once rebuked as a slander, and Mr. Rencher stated that though friendly to the work he had not taken stock in it because he was not in the County at the time. If he had been he would have taken stock, though he had no immediate interest to be promoted by it. He made this statement publicly, and as a reason for not wishing to take upon himself the labor and responsibility of a Director; and we are authorized to say that he neither sought nor desired either appointment conferred upon him by the Governor, and that he accepted of them simply from a sense of duty and in compliance with the wish of the Governor, and of very many stockholders, both Whigs and Democrats, all along the line of the work. He was not, as stated by the Observer, appointed in the place of Mr. Bryan, or any other person; but in his own place, which we doubt not he will fill most ably and faithfully.

But how much stock is owned by these great champions of Internal Improvement in the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement? One would suppose, from their assault upon others for not having owned stock in the Company, that they had been even munificient contributors, especially as they live and have all their interests immediately upon the banks of the river; and yet strange to tell, *Edward J. Hale & Son own not one share in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company!!* and if the secrets of all hearts could be revealed, *Edward J. Hale & Son desire the third and final failure of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.* In this they shall not be gratified, if the earnest and constant efforts of Gov. Bragg and its friends can prevent it. The Governor desires not to kill, but to make alive—to resuscitate public confidence and to give success to the means placed by the State in the power of the Company. In this patriotic course he will not be turned aside or disturbed by the little fault-findings of the Editors of the Observer.

The Cincinnatti Commercial says the leading spirits in the three Know Nothing newspapers in that City are foreigners—Rowe, of the Columbian, is an Englishman; Pap Taylor, of the Times, is an Irishman; and Col. Schouler, of the Gazette, is a Scotchman. Taylor, above named, was the Know Nothing candidate for Mayor of Cincinnati at their late election, when this patent "*American*" party violated the ballot-box, and murdered quiet and peaceable citizens. He is said to be an unnaturalized Irishman. He is the Editor of the Times, a paper widely circulated in Virginia and North Carolina by the Know Nothings. This State will no doubt be flooded with it between this and the election. We warn all slaveholders and the friends of slaveholders against it. The Petersburg Democrat of the 21st May, furnishes the proof that it is a freesoil sheet—*that an edition was expressly gotten up for Virginia, the abolition articles being omitted.* It prints an abolition edition for the free States, and an edition silent in regard to slavery for the slaveholding States. Beware of it!

BEAUFORT THE TERMINUS.—We learn that at a full meeting of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic Road, held on the 15th May, the town of Beaufort was selected as the terminus of the Road. We congratulate the people of the town of Beaufort upon this result.

The Halcyon says there is no doubt all the stock necessary to secure the State subscription to the Road, will be subscribed before the meeting of the stockholders in July next.

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF MR. REID'S SPEECH AT CLINTON.—We learn that so terrible were the effects of Mr. David Reid's recent speech at Clinton, Sampson, that thirty Know Nothings left the lodge soon after the speech was made. Mr. Miller, it will be remembered, spoke with equal effect at Norfolk. We do not doubt that Mr. Shepard will perform many a similar achievement between this and the August election.

The Wilmington Herald publishes certain sentiments in regard to "foreigners" over the names of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson—see that paper of Tuesday, May 22. Now, if it would not be *too* troublesome and inconvenient to that paper, we would be obliged to it to furnish the proof that Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson ever used the expressions thus attributed to them. We shall "wait for the wagon" very patiently; but trust the Herald will answer before the August elections.

ILLEGAL OATHS.

It appears that the Legislature of Massachusetts, which has just adjourned, repealed the act of that State against unlawful oaths. The repealing act is as follows:

Chapter 351.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-five.

AN ACT to repeal a part of the 128th chapter of the Revised Statutes.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

The 24th, 25th, and 26th sections of the 128th chapter of the Revised Statutes are hereby repealed.

House of Representatives, May 11, 1855.

Passed to be enacted. DANIEL C. EDDY, Speaker.

In Senate, May 14, 1855.

Passed to be enacted. HENRY W. BENCHLEY, Pres.

May 15, 1855. Approved. HENRY J. GARDNER.

A Boston paper, noticing this matter, says:

"Whoever possesses a copy of the Revised Statutes will find, by reference to page 736, that the sections thus anonymously repealed are those which provide that "if any person shall administer, or assume to administer, to another, any oath, or obligation in the nature of an oath, which is not required or authorized by law; or if any person shall voluntarily suffer any such oath or obligation to be administered to him, or shall voluntarily take the same, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars nor less than five dollars." There is a proviso excepting affidavits, &c., which may be administered *without intentional secresy*, in certain cases, by persons authorized to administer oaths. The sections now repealed further provide that it shall not be necessary in indictments for this offence to set forth the form or tenor of the oath or obligation: and further, that the parties administering and taking the oaths may testify either against the other, if they are otherwise competent witnesses."

Here is an admission by Know Nothings themselves, that their oaths are unlawful, and the law on the subject is repealed, so that they may escape its penalties. The whole State government of Massachusetts, with three or four exceptions, stands guilty before the world, by its own confession, of having deliberately violated a law of the Commonwealth! What must be thought of such an Order as that of the Know Nothings? Can public morals, can public liberty be safe if placed in the keeping of such men? Every one knows that the Order is a *lying* concern. Its members start false rumors for effect; and many of them, and those too who profess to be Christians, put on long faces and *deny*, when interrogated, that they belong to the Order! And now it is confessed, by the action of Know Nothings themselves, controlling a sovereign State, that Know Nothingism is a *law-breaking* organization. Let the *honest* people of North Carolina be constantly on their guard against this dangerous and demoralizing movement.

WHAT THE HERALD THINKS OF IT.

The New York Herald, refering to the great Democratic victory in Virginia, says:

"The seventy-two thousand enrolled members of the Virginia lodges, which, in conjunction with the ourside whigs and democrats, were to have carried the State by from fifteen to twenty thousand majority, have vanished into the air. If, instead of this promised triumph, they are defeated, the *prestige* of the "invisible invincibles" is broken—they are reduced to their starting point—their present organization does not answer its purposes—they now stand a confused agglomeration of discordant factions—for in failing before their Sebastopol, they have lost the Crimea.

Why is this? How happens it that the grand expectaions of the Know Nothings in the Old Dominion have been so extensively dished? It is easy to explain. The numerous and suicidal amalgamations of the Know Nothings of the North with the abolitionists and free soilers, especially as! developed in the disgusting and treasonable proceedings of the late, "nigger worshipping" Legislature of Massachusetts, have done this business in Virginia. As we have repeatedly urged upon this new party, it is now abundantly proved, that something more than a war of extermination against the Roman Catholics, and the proscription of foreigners by birth, and something better, more open, and more definite than this mysterious "third degree" upon the slavery question, is required for the building up in this country of a great and powerful national party. It is now manifest that although a Know Nothing coalition with free soilers may re-elect Seward to the Senate from New York, carry the States of Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and Michigan, and Indiana, and even New Hampshire, and although with the adoption of the disunion infidel and nigger loving abominations of Lloyd Garrison and Theodore Parker, it may secure a clean sweep to the brotherhood in Massachusetts, from stem to stern, yet it is clearly manifest that such triumphs are but a waste of ammunition, and can end in nothing but disappointment to all concerned.

The Virginia Democracy stood alone; and the decisive battle, whether the party should live or die, rested upon the shoulders of Henry A. Wise. There were defections in the rank and file—the whigs of the State hailed the invasion of the Know Nothings as a sure harbinger of victory; the whig party cheerfully merged itself in the mysterious order—they sold themselves for a mess of pottage which it seems they have lost—they staked everything upon a single card; but they counted without their host. Mr. Wise fought the fight with unexampled energy, endurance, and skill. From his first speech to his sixty-fifth, he practised the Napoleonic offensive system of operations, and thus kept his adversaries upon the detensive from the first to last.

He was appointed to make battle with a new enemy, and he fell upon him at once, pell-mell, and kept at him to the end of the chapter. If there be a man in Virginia who was not informed by election day of all the abolition associations and acts, and all the nunnery doings of the Know Nothings of the North, from the re-election of Seward to the Joseph Hiss case and the Massachusetts nullification law, then it was because he failed to seize the opportunity in not attending some one of the sixty-five stump speeches of Mr. Wise.

The result (provided that Mr. Wise has triumphantly carried the State,) elevates the champion of Accomac a head and shoulders above any of the availables of the democracy for the succession.

Mr. Wise, from the very brink of destruction, has saved the day, like Bragg's battery at Buena Vista."

MALIGNITY OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.—The Penny Post, Richmond, the organ of the dark lanterns, refers in the following vulgar and malignant manner to Mr. Wise:

"Fellow citizens, if they (the Democracy) had given us a *gentleman* to preside over this once proud commonwealth, it might have been some alleviation to the infliction. But they have selected the very worst specimen of their party—a *ranting Demagogue*, an UNPRINCIPLED RENEGADE, a TRUCULENT BULLY, whose manner, conversation, and general bearing, denote the brawler which his history proves that he is—a foul-mouthed slanderer, an unblushing utterer of falsehoods, the very *scurf, scraping* and *refuse of the political stye!*"

How gratifying that such bitter and uncharitable *sworn* partisans are put down and crushed out! They deserve no sympathy in the defeat which has overtaken them.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—We learn that at the meeting of the Directors of this Road, held in this City on Tuesday last, L. O'B. Branch, Esq., resigned his place as President and Director, and Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., was appointed temporary President of the Road. Mr. Mordecai will hold the office until the next meeting—a week or two hence—of the Directors, when a permanent President will be chosen.

We learn that Mr. Reid, K. N. Candidate in this District, spoke at Stricklands Depot, in Duplin county, on Saturday last. The attendance was small, somewhat under 20 persons. Mr. Reid appeared somewhat depressed and the news from Virginia did not tend to raise his spirits. *Wil. Journal.*

For the Standard.

LEACHBURG, N. C., May 26, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It seems that the remarks which I submitted in the Franklinton Convention have caused the Editors of the Register and Star to pour upon my devoted head the vilest of their wrath in copious streams. This is nothing more than I expected from men who are notorious for their blackguardism and for billingsgate in every thing they insert in their dirty and slanderous sheets.

But there is one point to which I desire to call the attention of the public, and to ask a calm and dispassionate consideration. They say I have perjured myself: I say they have perjured themselves. Let us examine, and let the public determine. As I stated in convention, I had occasion to go to Baltimore last summer, and while there was influenced to join the Know Nothing Order under the following circumstances: They represented the object of their organization to be, to prevent the immigration of foreign paupers and criminals, to check the influence of Roman Catholicism, and to break up Abolitionism wherever it might be found. To these principles I subscribed; and with the impression that these were their objects, I was induced to join them. After having been initiated and made acquainted with their *real* principles, I found that I had been grossly and wilfully deceived; that so far from their being opposed to foreign immigration they were actually electioneering for the foreign vote by any means they could devise. So far from being opposed to Roman Catholics, they declare, wherever that sect has any power, as in Louisiana, that prescription of Catholics does not enter into their creed. So far from being opposed to Abolitionism, they elected to office the most notorious Abolitionists wherever they had a majority.

These are the circumstances under which I joined and withdrew from them; and in the Democratic convention I exposed what I believed to be their true objects, and in so doing I feel that I have performed a duty which I owed to my country and my God; for I conscientiously believe that if such principles get the ascendency, the result will be the dismemberment of this, our glorious confederacy, which calamity may God in his mercy avert.

In conclusion, Messrs. Editors, allow me to say I am more fixed and determined in my principles than ever before; that I feel degraded whenever I reflect that I have been decoyed into that den of iniquity. I warn all persons to shun it as they would a whirlpool of destruction. I speak *knowingly* when I say it is anti-christian, anti-republican, and opposed to every thing which should characterize a free and intelligent people.

Messrs. Editors, I say to those Federal Whig Know Nothings, Abolition Natives, Sons of the Sires of '76, or as many other names as they may give themselves, that my character for truth is appreciated most where I am known the best.

Very respectfully yours,

A. J. LEACH.

☞ The Register insinuates that Mr. Branch withheld his acceptance until he could hear from the Virginia election, with a view to be influenced by the results there. We assure the Register this is not so; and as we have set him right in the premises, we hope he will answer one little interrogatory for us: Would Mr. Shepard have accepted if *he* had waited to hear from the aforesaid election?

NEW YORK, May 30.—Cotton is firm and upward. Flour is 12½ cts. better. Southern is unchanged. Wheat is firm. Corn is a trifle higher. Provisions are unchanged. Stocks are dull and heavy. Money is unchanged.

Democratic Celebration in Lynchburg.

LYNCHBURG, May 29, 8 P. M.—The Democrats of this city are now engaged in firing two hundred guns, from the heights of Amherst County, in honor of the glorious victory achieved by the Democracy in the recent elections in Virginia.

Steamer Lost.

CHICAGO, May 29.—The steamer Glendy Bing, from St. Louis for New Orleans struck on a rock on Thursday last, near Cairo, and immediately sunk in 12 feet water. She had a full cargo of grain, flour, &c., which will probably be a total loss.

BOSTON, May 29.—The hotel proprietors and liquor dealers, arrested last week, were brought before the Court this morning and all discharged, owing to a trivial flaw in the complaint. There was considerable excitement on the occasion.

Democratic Rejoicings.

HARRISBURG, May 28—9 P. M.—The Democracy of this place are firing three times thirteen guns, and a national band is playing, in honor of the result in Virginia.

Democratic Salute.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Nine and a half o'clock, P. M.—The Democrats of this city, are engaged this evening in firing a salute of one hundred and forty-three guns, one for each county in Virginia, in honor of the success of the party in that State.

Anniversary Week.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Anniversary week commenced here to-day, the different societies being well attended.

MR. WISE.—Mr. Wise left Washington in the three o'clock train of Monday, for Baltimore, en route for his home in Accomac county.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The weekly statement of the city banks exhibit an increases of $89,000 in specie, and the following decreases: loans $515,000; deposits $1,585,000; circulation $1,49000.

DIED,

In this City, on Monday the 28th inst., Fanny Polk, daughter of Hon. K. and Susan S. Rayner—aged three years, and ten months, and ten days.

In the town of Louisburg, on the 11th inst., of Typhoid Pneumonia, in the twentieth year of his age, David O. Young, second son of Wright Young, dec'd. In the death of our young friend his afflicted mother and family have been deprived of a dutiful son and kind and affectionate brother, and his fellow-students of a moral and most exemplary companion. [Com.

On Tuesday the 29th inst., after a lingering illness of several months, at his residence in Wake County, Mr. Samuel Williams, about 62 years of age. Notwithstanding an incurable malady had reduced him to an almost inconceivable degree of bodily weakness, yet he perfectly retained the strength and proper exercise of his mental faculties to his last moments—piously secluded from the cares and vanities of the world, he met, nay, even wished for death, not to him "the King of terrors," but as a friend to relieve him from pain. Mr. Williams imbibed the principles of the Christian religion, and was a member of the Methodist E. Church. In the duties of social life he was an indulgent parent, a tender and affectionate husband, and in every respect a good citizen. He has left a wife and numerous friends to lament his death. T. H. P.

☞ City papers and Richmond Christian Advocate will please copy.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

YOU WILL MEET AT THE ACADEMY GROVE THIS (Saturday) EVENING, the 2nd inst., at 5 o'clock, fully armed.

(By order of the Captain,)
CHAS. H. THOMPSON, O. S.

ATTENTION! "INDEPENDENT GUARDS."

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO ATTEND a meeting at the MECHANIC'S HALL, this (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 5 o'clock, for *drill*. business of importance. A full attendance is desired.

By order of the Captain,
HENRY C. SMITH, O. S.
Raleigh, June 2, 1855. —1t.

FOURTH OF JULY.

THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH ARE INVITED TO assemble in the Town Hall on Friday the first day of June next at 4 o'clock P. M. to make arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our National Independence.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, *Intt. endan*
Raleigh, May 22d, 1855. d52—t

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
Attorney at Law,

Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties Pittsbro', April 16, 1855. 42—tf.

WM. J. BAKER. THOS. L. BARRAUD
BAKER AND BARRAUD,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Tabb's Buildings, Town Point
Norfolk Va.
Raleigh, May 21st, 1855. 52—

For the Standard.

AN OFFERING TO S. M. S.....

"Ah! Psyche from the regions which
Are Holy Land!" E. A. POE.

Star of my soul! I saw thee rise
In trembling beauty o'er a sea—
A silent sea—the *past* that lies
Asleep in memory.

My spirit caught the hallowed beams
That fell on the enchanted air,
n unseen seraph in my dreams
Sealed thy bright image there.

Sweet star of hope! Unchanging star!
Bright wanderer from realms of light!
Although thy beams are shed afar
On *other* lands to night;

And though the glorious, golden dreams,
That made the past a holy land,
Where fountains sang, and chrystal streams
Gushed o'er the gleaming sand;

Long since have flown: my soul returns
To linger where the vestal flame,
Of memory's altar sadly burns
While echo breathes thy name.

Bright star arise! dispel my gloom,
Drive fear and shadow far away,
Bid hyacinthine hopes to bloom,
And spring forever stay!

"RALEIGH."

North-Carolina Six Per Cent. State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C., }
May 30th, 1855. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 30th of June next, for the purchase of $90,000 of Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina.

These bonds are issued for the construction of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road. They will bear date July 1st, 1855, and will run twenty years. They will have coupons for interest attached, and both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless when the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of this State—the interest at six per cent. per annum will be payable the first days of January and July in each year.

These bonds are by law exempted from taxation for any purpose whatever.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

Successful bidders will be required, upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, to deposite the amount of their bids, including the accrued interest from the 1st July, 1855, to the credit of the Treasurer of North Carolina in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh, as the bidder may prefer.

The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State is reserved.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State when the time for receiving bids expires.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.
Raleigh, June 1, 1855. 55—td.

MAGNOLIA SPRINGS.

DAVID JORDAN, PROPRIETOR.

THIS SPRING IS SITUATED ON THE LINE OF the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, 13 miles from Portsmouth, and will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 4th of June next, by the proprietor of the Spring, assisted by competent persons, well qualified to attend to the duties of a Hotel, which with the advantages of the Norfolk market and surrounding country will enable the proprietor to keep a good house, which is his determination to do.

A Bowling saloon is attached to the establishment, and a Ball room is now being added together with other improvements over former years, and balls and cotillion parties will at all times be provided for at the shortest notice.

The Bar will be furnished with wines and liquors of a superior quality.

The location for health is peculiar to this particular region and is not surpassed by any place in the United States, as in no instance has there ever occurred a case of billious fever or any of the fall attacks usual in the surrounding country, although it has been settled for the last fifteen years.

As to the Medical properties of the water if there is any truth in analysis this water stands unequaled by any in the world, and is only approached by one, to wit: a German Spring in Europe.

There are named in the analysis five distinct alteratives, which accounts for the large class of diseases to which this water is adapted, and no spring can boast of so large a number of persons benefitted and cured for the same amount of visitors.

The water will be put up in bbls., half bbls., and magnesia qt. bottles and sent to order as heretofore.

May 30, 1855. 55—swaw.

Intendant's Office, }
RALEIGH, May 30th, 1855. }

To holders of City Bonds, and others:

Holders of City Bonds and other securities for the payment of money are invited and requested to appear at the City Treasury on the first of July next, and every six months thereafter and receive payment of all interest due by the City to that date, and also in lieu of the present Bonds to receive *Certificates of Debt*, registered at the City Treasury payable at three and six years, under the seal of the City, bearing interest from date, to be paid semi-annually, specifying therein the date of the order authorizing the issue of the Bond, and the description of the Bond cancelled. By order of the Board,

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD,
Intendant.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING ON THE 20th day of May, 1855, taken letters of administration according to law on the estate of Jas. Hinton, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Creditors of said estate will also present their claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. H. MITCHELL,
Forestville, May 28, 1855. 1077—6w.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—WE HAVE MADE ARrangements with Messrs. Bareda & Bro., Agents of the Peruvian Government for supplies of pure Guano of them, our importation, and offer for sale in any quantities at the following prices, *for cash only*:

1 ton or under, 28½ cts. per lb.;
1 to 5 tons $51 per ton of 2,000 lbs.;
Over 5 tons $50 per ton " "

Deliveries can be made at our wharves to any of the River Boats, or from our warehouse on west side of the River to the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Road, *free of expense.*

Drayage to the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road will be 50 cts. per ton. Railroad freight from Wilmington to any point on the N. C. Road, not west of Hillsborough, will be $2 per ton. DeROSSET & BROWN.
Wilmington, May 28, 1855. 1077—3m.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the name of Palmer & Ramsey is this day dissolved by mutual consent, June 1, 1855.

PALMER & RAMSEY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING BOUGHT MR. RAMSEY'S interest, will continue the business at the old stand, having a very large assortment of fine Watches and Jewelry, has reduced the price—*for cash.*

Those indebted to P. & R., are particularly requested to call and settle with cash or note. As the business of the firm *must* be closed soon, an Agent will be appointed to settle with those who neglect to do so.

J. C. PALMER.
Raleigh, June 1, 1855. 55—6t.

☞ Spirit of the Age, Star, Register and Weekly Post will copy 6 times.

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

DONNAN & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.

June 1, 1855. 55—1y.

NOTICE.—MY MILLS ARE IN COMPLETE ORDER again. Any quantity of Cor

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. *Our* concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜

and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 39—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Legborn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

☞ CHANGE OF TIME! ☜

WITH VERY BRIEF REMARKS WE TAKE THE liberty to come before the public in order to declare our intentions—how we shall conduct business the present season.

"BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Will make business prosper even in the hardest times;" for which motto we have made the fullest preparations.

Having cast a glance at our Spring Stock, we find it a little too heavy, and are fully determined to

Sell below New York Prices,

and to prevent the public from doubting our intentions, we only say: Come one, come all, and see if

SCHLOSS & BROTHER

don't sell goods almost *too low*. We are compelled to do it and we defy any of our competitors to say to the contrary!

Our Stock of

Clothing and Gents. Furnishing Goods

is beautifully selected, and made at our own manufactory. They are well got up, and will show for themselves.

We have made suitable additions to our

Ladies' Dry Goods Stock,

Also have a large stock of HATS and BONNETS.

Remember we sell Herman's best sewed Boots, warranted French Calfskin, for $6 a pair. We also have Mr. Shultz's sewed BOOTS and GAITERS constantly on hand.

☞ *Call and see before buying elsewhere.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, April 4, 1855 39—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or, in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

POPE & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consigments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:
Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their
French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, feet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at

McGEE & WILLIAMS.

51—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge.*

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Turough Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Prest.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—LENOIR COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1855. John Tull, *adm'r. pendente lite vs.* Stephen White, Sarah Catharine Chamberlin, Eliza Argent Graham, and others, in the matter of the Probate of the Will of Chauncey Graham deceased, *Issue of Devisavit vel non.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas S. Burt and Martha Jane his wife, the last of whom is one of the devisees and next of kin of said Chauncey Graham, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh for six successive weeks, notifying said Burt and wife to appear at the next, term of this Court to be held on the first Monday in July next then and there to see proceedings in this cause and make themselves parties to this issue, if they shall see proper to do so.

Witness, N. Hunter, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Kinston, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1855.

N. HUNTER, C. C. C.

(Pr. of Adv. $5,62½.) 1073—6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—LENOIR COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1855. Geo. W. Venters *vs.* William A. Strong. Original attachment and Franklin Dibble summoned as garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said William A. Strong to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Lenoir on the first Monday in July next, to plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be rendered accordingly.

Witness, N. Hunter, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Kinston, on the third Monday of March, A. D. 1855.

N. HUNTER, C. C. C.

(Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 1073—6w.

NOTICE.—THE EXERCISES OF THE PRESENT session of Red Mountain Female Academy will close with a public Examination on the 11th and 12th of June.

Addresses from one or more distinguished individuals are expected on the occasion. Patrons especially, and the public generally, are requested to attend.

The next session will commence the second Thursday in July. Terms as follows:

Primary English branches,	$7 50
Grammar and Geography,	12 00
Algebra and Philosophy,	12 50
Latin, Greek or French, with other branches,	15 00
Embroidery,	3 00
Music,	

GEO. W. JONES,
Chm'n of Executive Committee.

May 4, 1855. 47—8w.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.

R. N. SLEDD.

May 15, 1855. 50—tf.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SCOTT:

Young Hyson,	Silver Leaf,	Golden Chop,
Gun Powder,	Plantation,	Oulong, and
	Neplus.	

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

MORNING SUN ACADEMY.—T J. HORNER *Principal*, A. C. JONES, *Assistant*.—The fall session of this school opens on the 1st Monday in July next. The Academy is located in a healthy and moral neighborhood in Wake, twenty miles north-west of Raleigh. A parental regard over the morals of the pupils will be exercised. Terms as heretofore.

For particulars address the Principal or Assistant at Fish Dam, N. C.

The Hon. Sion H. Rogers will deliver an address at the close of the present session on the 1st June next.

May 25, 1855. 53—td.

☞ Spirit of the Age and Register will please copy.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned having at May Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Wake county, qualified as Administrator, *cum testamento annexo*, of John D. Powell, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said John D. Powell, to come forward and make payment. And to those having claims against said estate to present them, or this notice will be pleaded under the act of Assembly.

JOS. D. POWELL, *Administrator.*

May 25, 1855. 53—3m.

☞ The undersigned will be in the City of Raleigh during our next August Court, specially for the purpose of settling up the affairs of his testator.

JOS. D. POWELL.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—IN THE VICINITY of Raleigh, a cottage residence, with every convenience for a small family—lot about one acre in size—excellent well of water in the yard—shade trees in abundance—will be sold on good terms, if early application be made to the Editors of the Standard. This is a good chance, and the only one now in market in the City.

May 25, 1855. 53—4w.

Masonic Notice.

ON THE FIRST SUNDAY IN JUNE NEXT, the funeral Obsequies of Bro. William J. May will be solemnized by Morning Star Lodge, No. 85, at the residence of Julius May, in Franklin County, N. C. Members and brethren of the fraternity generally are respectfully invited to attend.

J. J. Q. TAYLOR, *Sec'y.*

May 13, 1855. 51—td.

CHECK MARSEILLES PANTS.—50 PAIRS received yesterday by Express.

E. L. HARDING.

May 25, 1855. 53—

WHITE DUCK LINEN PANTS.—100 PAIRS just received direct from our Manufactory.

E. L. HARDING.

May 25, 1855. 53—

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of fine summer pants.

E. L. HARDING.

May 25, 1855. 53—

OUR ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.—WE ARE IN possession of a full stock of Summer Goods, and are determined to sell at the lowest prices possible.

E. L. HARDING.

May 25, 1855. 53—

☞ Register, Star and Spirit of the Age copy.

CHAPEL HILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL have a sufficient number of good Hacks and Horses at Durham's Depot in readiness to bring up all that wish to come that way to the Commencement, and return them to the Depot again, or through to Raleigh, as they may wish.

J. H. WATSON.

Chapel Hill, May 25, 1855. 53—2w.

HATS! HATS! AT COST.—WE WILL DISpose of our Spring and Summer stock of Hats at cost we wish to make room for an early Fall trade. Call and see it.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

May 22, 1855. 52—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's Black Leghorn Hats,
" Tan " "
" Tea Col'r " "
" Canton " "
" Petal " "
" Panama " "
" Cavalier " "
" Wide Awake " "
" Oeti gon " "
" Sebastopol " "

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.—WE HAVE now in store a well selected stock of family groceries, comprising the following:

Stuart No. 1 Syrup.
Best Family Molasses.
Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugar.
Brown and Clarified do,
Whole grain Rice.
Rio, Lagura, Java, and Mocha Coffee.
Imperial, Hyson and other Green and Black Teas.
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
Starch, Bar Soap, Spice, Ginger and Pepper.
Maccaroni and English Cheese.
Indeed all articles in the grocery line.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

EMBRIODERIES,

EMBROIDERIES!!!

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest asssortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery, Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes, And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!

Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—

Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,

And particularly our magnificent assortment of GOLD WATCHES,

which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town

REMEMBER AND CALL!!

☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, JR., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., JR., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REAsonable terms:

3 likely well broke Mules,
3 first-rate brood Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ½ South Down and ½ Merino,
" 30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake County, N. C.

March 11, 1855. 31—tf.

N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

Spectacles Adjusted to Defective Sight upon Unerring Scientific Principles by E. Markens, Optician.

THE subscriber, so well known to the citizens of North Carolina by his frequent visits to Raleigh, as a skilful Optician, informs the public that for a short time only he can be found at Mr. Petersiliao Music Store, where he will be happy to attend to all who should desire his services. He is able to aid almost all various defects of sight, as miopia, presbytia, presbytie amblyopia, Cataract, ect. His superior glasses and most beautiful assortment of Spectacles, and their accurate adaptation to the eye are so well known that they require no mentioning. Call soon, as his stay will be very short.

E. MARKENS, *Optician.*
At Petersilias Music Store.

Dec. 11, 1854. 5—

ALDEN'S INDEX TO THE REPORTS OF THE Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, From Dallas' Reports to 14 Howard, inclusive.—The above work is now completed, and just issued from the press. It consists of three royal octavo volumes, containing over twenty-one hundred pages, twenty-five hundred distinct articles or heads, and forty-three thousand references, exhibiting the principles adjudicated, enabling any person, with great facility, to find any point decidedby the Supreme Court of the United States, from its organization to 1st January, A. D., 1854. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh May 4, 1855. 47—

TOLLAR'S LAWS OF EXECUTORS.—A few copies for sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh May 4, 1855. 47—

NEW BOOK OF TRAVELS.—TRAVELS IN Europe and the East, by Samuel Ireneus Prince, with engravings, in two volumes. For sale by

H. D TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 3, 1855. 47—

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

June 9, '54. —63

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

SPRING TRADE.---MARCH, 1855.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite McIlwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 32—y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.—PURSUANT TO A deed of trust executed to me, as trustee, by the Rev. Bennet T. Blake, I shall proceed to sell, on the premises in the city of Raleigh, on the 5th of June, lots No. 182, 183, situated on Hillsboro' street, one square West of the Capitol. The lots contain about one acre of land and are bounded by Hillsboro,' M'Dowell and Morgan streets. The location is one of the most desirable in the city, being sufficiently near the business portion of the city to be convenient, and sufficiently retired from the noise and bustle for the comforts of a private residence. There are on the lot two dwelling houses, with fine stables, kitchens and all necessary out-houses.

Persons desiring to examine the premises can do so by calling at the office of the North Carolina Star.

TERMS.—A credit of twelve months, with interest from date.

ALONZO T. MIAL, *Trustee.*

May 3, 1855. 47—wát.

SLOAN'S MODEL ARCHITECT.—IN TWO volumes—Quarto. To those contemplating building, either in ornamental or plain styles, this work is desirable as a text book. Each plan has following it a table showing the estimated cost of every artlcle required to complete it, so that the expenses of the building may be determined accurately. The details are drawn to a scale, and the mechanic may at once obtain from its pages every measurement necessary as well as the appearance of the building when completed. It contains a frontispiece, printed in five colours; a plan for a painted ceiling, printed in nine colours; two ground plans, elegantly printed in thtee colours; a grapery superbly printed, in four colours; together with 61 sheets of elevations, exhibiting 105 plates of front perspective, and interior views of cottages, villas, churches, and school houses, printed in two colours, and 119 plates, exhibiting in minute delail the finer and ornamental portions of masonry, wood and iron work, msking an aggregate of 229 plates in the work. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, May 1855. N. C. Bookstore.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Examination of the Classes will begin on Monday, the 28th of May, and continue until the College Commencement, on Thursday, the 7th of June next.

The visitorial Committee of Trustees for the year 1855 consists of the following members:

His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, President *Ex officio* of Board of Trustees.
Hon. David L. Swain, LL. D., President of the College.
John L. Bailey,
John H. Bryan,
John R. J. Daniel,
John M. Dick,
James C. Dobbin,
John A. Gilmer,
Robert B. Gilliam,
Calvin Graves,
John D. Hawkins,
Charles L. Hinton,
John Kerr,
Walter F. Leake,
Willie P. Mangum,
Charles Manly,
James T. Morehead,
Samuel F. Patterson,
Thomas Ruffin,
Romulus M. Saunders,
Lewis Thompson,
John D. Toomer,

By order,
CHAS. MANLY, *Sec'y.*
May 11, 1855. 49—

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Roulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full sett, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:
(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,	Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "	Dr. J. Parmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, "	Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill,	Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.

Raleigh May 10, 1855. 48—tf.

"Small Stores" and "Candles"—1855-1856.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
May 8, 1855.

PROPOSALS, sealed, and endorsed "Offer for Small Stores," or "Offer for Candles," or "Offer for Salt-water Soap," as the case may be, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, 7th day of June next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving twenty day's notice) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles (excepting the salt-water soap and the candles, for each of which separate proposals and contracts will be made) as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, viz:

Boxes, shaving	Combs, coarse
Brushes, shaving	Combs, fine
Brushes, scrubbing	Grass for hats
Brushes, shoe	Jack-knives
Brushes, clothes	Razors, in single cases
Buttons, navy vest	Razor straps, Ordway's
Buttons, navy medium	Scissors
Buttons, navy coat	Spoons
Buttons, dead-eye	Blacking, boxes of
Beeswax, in ½ lb. cakes, pure	

Cotton, spools of Nos 12 and 16, 200 yards each, 3 cords, equal parts
Handkerchiefs, cotton, fast colors, 32 by 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz. each, texture 8 by 8 to ½ inch
Needles, sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, drill-eyed, between
Ribbon, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the pieces width, 1¾ inch; texture, 14 by 21 to ½ inch
Soap, shaving, in cakes; each cake not less than 2 oz.
Silk, sewing, blue black; wrapper not to exceed 2 oz. to the pound
Thread, black and white, Marshall's best quality
Tape, white linen, 5 yards in length, ⅝ inch wide; texture, 8 by 9 to ½ inch
Tape, black, twilled cotton, 6 yards in length, ⅝ inch wide
Thimbles, 8-10 and 9-10 diameter
Mustard seed, American brown
Pepper, black, Malabar
Pepper, red, American
Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper
Corks for bottles, best quality.

Mustard seed and pepper, in the raw state, and bottles and corks, are to be delivered at New York only.

WHITE SALT WATER SOAP—*separate bid for* 100,000 *pounds.*

The soap must be manufactured from cocoa-nut oil, and be of the best quality denominated "white salt-water soap," and be delivered in good strong boxes of about seventy five pounds each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at each end, at the expense of the contractor. The price to be uniform at all the yards.

CANDLES—*separate bid for* 40,000 *pounds.*

The candles must be American manufactured, of prime leaf lard sterine, six candles to the pound, 8 1-10 inches in length, six candles No 1, to weigh not less than 14 ounces-87-100; melting point not to be less than 145 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be braided, and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27. The candles to be delivered in good boxes, containing about 31 pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractor's name and the weight of the candles.

All the articles must be of good quality, and conformable in all respects to the samples deposited at said navy-yards and in this bureau, and subject to such inspection at the navy-yard where delivered as the chief of the bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expence to the government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary safe keeping.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract, will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, to secure its performance

THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum* in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:

One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, -	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - -	25

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS
October 25, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, William ston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 28, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of non-residents.

REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

LANDS located, bought and sold.

CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

REGISTERS open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.

May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.

Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.

Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., June 29th, 1854. 85—tf.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.

JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.

Mile Stones in our Life Journey.—by Sam'l Osgood.

Humanity of the City,—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.

Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count DeLas Cases; 4 vols. 12 mo.

Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."

My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.

The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.

The News-boy.

Hearts-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."

Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.

Avillion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

March 2, 1855. 29—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

A PERSON WHO WISHES TO ENGAGE IN EDiting and publishing can hear of a good opportunity, open to preferment, by addressing the Editors of the Standard. The present editor and publishers having engaged in other business, would dispose of their interests favorably.

December 29, 1854. 11—tf.

DOBBIN HOUSE, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. This Hotel (on site of former Planter's Hotel,) was opened for the accommodation of guests, on the first day of January, 1855.

Situated on the principal street of the town, and within a few minute's walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, United States Arsenal and other business places, it is yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle of a more central location.

It is newly erected and handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured, with especial reference to the comfort of patrons.

In consequence of the liberal patronage extended to this establishment, the proprietors have enlarged by opening a suit of rooms on the second floor, and are thus preparing to accommodate all transient persons calling.

Spacious stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.

POWERS & CO.

April 10, 1855. 44—

KENNETH.—BY THE AURHOR OF "HEIR OF Redcliff" "Heart's Ease" &c. Just received, and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

April 28, 1855.

WHITE DUCK LINEN PANTS.—100 PAIRS just received direct from our Manufactory.

E. L. HARDING.

May 25, 1855. 53—

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of the summer pants.

E. L. HARDING.

May 25, 1855. 53—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY JUNE 6, 1855. No. 56.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills sced Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultnral House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.

F. M. CAPEHART.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

Mssrs. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.

Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.

A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.

RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.

Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named EL'EN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.

A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.

OSBORNE BOWERS.

Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one doliar per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their ajd in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

TEACHERS WANTED.—THE TRUSTEES OF Wilson Institute wish to engage the services of a male teacher to assist in the instruction of the English and Classical classes, and discharge the duties of Principal in his absence. Also for the Female Department, a young lady to give lessons in Music on the Piano and Guitar, to instruct the Latin and a portion of the English classes. Those desiring the situation will please address either of the subscribers at Wilson, N. C., stating terms, and forwarding testimonials of character and scholarship. The next session of the Institute will open on the second Monday in July.

E. W. ADAMS *Prin.*
B. H. BARDIN,
Sec'y. Board Trustees.

Wilson, April 24, 1855. 45—4w.

NEW BOOKS.—RUTH HALL—by Fanny Fern
Fudge Doings—by Ike Marvel.
Woolfert's Roost—by Washington Irving.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

March 2, 1855. 29—

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all re specfs it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " "	14 to 20
American and German " " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.

Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20	dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40	dozen French Skins, best quality,
40	" American Calf Skins,
90	" Lining and Binding Skins,
10	" Morocco Skins,
800	Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50	" Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM !—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by

JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf.

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn as one of the most valuable in this portion of the St E. RUFFIN.

mber 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.

Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.

Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,

WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.

March 24, 1854. 37—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOANTO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.

GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.

Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

10,000 FANS.—DURING THE COMING warm weather the Ladies will find our Fans quite comfortable. We have any quantity of them from 8 cents to $25. Here you can suit your fancy.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

June 9, '54. —62

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

JOS. G. B. ROULHAC,	of Raleigh,	JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA DONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,		J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,		F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,		ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,		JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,		A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,		
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President,*
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President,*
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer,*
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary,*
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney,*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent,*
S. W. WHITING, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, } *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTON BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	F. C. HILL,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFCERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*
CHARLES E. JOHNTON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*

J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES OF TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres; situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonvllle and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.

The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to

WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.

September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AURRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE."

June 2, 1852. 59—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is th

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT CONVENTION.

In pursuance of previous notice, a Convention of the Democracy of the first Congressional District of North Carolina was held at Gatesville, on Monday, the 21st inst. JOSIAH T. GRANBERRY, Esq., called the Convention to order, and nominated WHITMEL STALLINGS, Esq., of Gates, as President, and W. A. FERGUSON, of Windsor, and E. HARRELL, of Gates, as Secretaries. These nominations were unanimously confirmed by the Convention.

The President requested L. D. STARKE, Esq., to explain the object of the Convention; and this was defined to be the selection of a suitable condiuate to represent the District in the next Congress of the United States, and to take such action with reference to the approaching election as might be deemed proper.

It was then moved and carried, that all Democrats present be invited to take seats in the Convention, and participate in its deliberations.

The following delegates were in attendance from the several counties named:

CURRITUCK.—John M. Tuttle, Enoch F. Baxter, and John Halstead.

CAMDEN.—William D. Pritchard.

PASQUOTANK.—W. F. Martin, L. D. Starke, M. S. Sawyer, Dr. J. B. Godwin, R. G. Holmes, W. A. Harney, William Williams, Jr., W. C. Hunter, A. H. Curran, Charles Davis, A. L. Pendleton, and John Kenyan.

PERQUIMANS.—J. T. Granbery, J. C. Skinner, Josiah Perry, Joseph S. Fleetwood, George B. Fleetwood, Solomon Eason, E. W. Riddick, Joshua White, M. O. Jordan, W. D. Riddick, Doctrine Bagley, James Woodard, and John Felton.

CHOWAN.—John H. Leary, J. G. Godfrey, S. A. Righton, E. G. Leary, John C. Badham, John Fleetwood, J. G. Small, Richard Small, Richard Simpson, Alex. Cheshire, Dr. R. Dillard, C. R. Brinkley, Thos. Gregory, and C. Sawyer.

GATES.—W. Stallings, John Willey, R. Gatling, R. H. Ballard, D. Parker, Dr. Joseph Parker, Benj. Saunders, Thomas Smith, Dr. H. C. Willey, Hardy W. Parker, John F. Parker, Noah B. Felton, W. Mills Daughtery, S. Walters, Ed. R. Harrell, Wm. H. Harrell, Wm. H. Manning, Thomas P. Cherry, John B Langston, James Carter, Solomon Rountree, James K. Coston, Isaac Walters, Wm. Woodward, Andrew Voight, Frank Speight, Wm. Ward, Miles Gatling, Lemuel Riddick, Sr., Seth R. Morgan, Lassiter Riddick, Gordon R. Hinton, Asa Hill, Lem'l Riddick, jr., W. F. Riddick, Wm. Hudgins, John Powell, W. H. Goodman, D. F. Felton, Isaac Williams, Wm. Baker, Jno. Williams, James Woodward, Rich'd Cooper.

HERTFORD.—James H. Parker.

BERTIE.—H. H, White, J. L. Britton, C. J. Moore, and W. B. Ferguson.

MARTIN.—W. B. Lanier.

DR. R. DILLARD then moved that a committee of one from each county represented be raised, to report business for the action of the Convention, and to present the name of a suitable candidate for Congress. The motion prevailed; and the selection of a committeeman was left to the several delegations, when the following gentlemen were named: W. B. LANIER, from Martin; H. H. WHITE, from Bertie; JAMES G. PARKER, from Hertford; W. F. RIDDICK, from Gates; JOHN H. LEARY, from Chowan; J. T. GRANBERY, from Perquimans; L. D. STARKE, from Pasquotank; W. D. PRITCHARD, from Camden; and JOHN M. TUTTLE, from Currituck.

During the retirement of the committee for consultation, able and eloquent addresses were delivered by W. F. MARTIN, W. C. HUNTER, and J. P. JORDAN, Esqs., all of whose speeches were listened to with profound attention and received with marked enthusiasm.

After which the committee submitted through their Chairman, J. T. GRANBERY, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The time has again arrived for the Democracy of this Congressional District to nominate to represent them in the next Congress of the United States—Therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, That after two years we have again assembled as Delegates of the Democratic Party, to re-assert and endorse the principles of the party as handed down to us from the Sages and Patriots of the past, and to re-affirm our allgiance to the Constitution, as the only safeguard of our national existence against the dangerous plottings of misguided fanatics.

2d. *Resolved*, That we are emphatically opposed to all oath-bound secret political organizations, as implying an unwarrantable distrust of the masses, and as tending to the overthrow of our political system of government.

3d. *Resolved*, That the efforts now being made in the non-slaveholding States to repeal the Nebraska-Kansas bill and re-establish the Missouri restriction, and also to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, are in direct opposition to the spirit of the Constitution, a violation of the rights of the South, and are regarded as factious and treasonable.

4th. *Resolved*, That we regard with pride the manly, conservative and national position of our Chief Magistrate, FRANKLIN PIERCE, in all the leading measures his administration, and offer to him and his Cabinet our hearty approval of their labors.

5th. *Resolved*, That the Hon. H. M. SHAW, the late representative in Congress from this Congressiodal District, has justly merited the highest approval of a grateful constituency for his unflinching adherence to Southern rights and his zealous advocacy of all measures involving our national welfare. With feelings of warm personal good will we can truly say—"Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

6th. *Resolved*, That in the ability and devotion to the interests of his constituents displayed by our late Representative in Congress, the Hon. H M. SHAW, we have a gratifying augury of a bright career of future usefulness, and that we proclaim him as our first, last, and only choice for re-election to a position in which he has reflected honor upon himself and his constituents.

On motion a committee of three—consisting of J. T. GRANBERY, Dr. R. DILLARD and W. C. HUNTER—was appointed to inform Dr. SHAW of his nomination, and request his acceptance therof.

Moved and carried, that a vigilance committee of two for each county be appointed, to co-operate in advancing the common cause. The following are the appointees:

CURRITUCK—B. M. Baxter, John M. Tuttle.
CAMDEN—W. D. Pritchard, C. C. Williams.
PASQUOTANK—E. M. Stanton, W. C. Hunter.
PERQUIMANS—J. T. Granbery, J. P. Jordan.
CHOWAN—Dr. R. Dillard, J. C. Badham.
GATES—E. R. Harrell, W. H. Manning.
HERTFORD—John Vann, and Col. U. Vaughan.
MARTIN—W. B. Lanier, and McG. M. Staton.
NORTHAMPTON—M. W. Smallwood and Dr. W. S. Copeland.
HALIFAX—Wm. Hill and C. N. Webb.
TYRRELL—Romulus Knight and W. B. Etheridge.
WASHINGTON—Joseph Norcom and A. L. Chesson.
BERTIE—James Burden and Jno. White.

L. D. STARKE, Esq. being called upon to address the Convention, responded with earnestness and warmth.

On motion the thanks of the Convention were tendered to its officers for the efficient manner in which they respectively discharged their duties.

It was then ordered that the proceedings of the Convention be published in the Democratic Pioneer, with the request that the Roanoke Republican and Raleigh Standard copy them.

And, on motion, the Convention then adjourned to meet at the polls on the day of election.

W. STALLINGS, *Pres't.*
W. A. FERGUSON, E. R. HARRELL. } *Secretaries.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN BEAUFORT.

A meeting was held in the town of Washington, on the evening of the 22d instant, for the purpose of recommending that a District Convention be held, and to appoint Delegates thereto, for choosing a Candidate to represent this District in Congress. The meeting was organized by appointing M. Shaw, Esq., Chairman, and H. G. Hilton, Esq., Secretary.

On motion, the chairman appointed a committee of seven to draft resolutions, namely, Sylvester T. Brown, James Long, Dr. Jesse G. Bryan, John R. Carmer, James Satchwell, Seth K. Cordon, and Benjamin F. Harding, who, after retiring a few minutes, reported, through Mr. Brown, the following:—

Whereas, it is the inestimable prerogative, and is, we believe, the sacred duty of freemen, to express freely, boldly, and publicly, their opinions on all questions of public concern, and to require of all candidates for public office a like open and manly avowal of their sentiments, therefore;

1st, *Resolved*, That the democrats of this county are neither ashamed nor afraid to proclaim that they cherish the principles and sustain the organization of the great national democratic party of the United States, which has carried us gloriously through two wars, trampled down an aristocratic national bank, and established free trade; which has uniformly yielded to every class and section of our country its just constitutional rights, and fanatically assaulted none, and which alone can preserve the Union founded by our fathers and consecrated to us as well by our affections as our interests.

2d, That we distrust all political associations whose aims, object, principles, and means of operating are secret, and believe them to be contrary to the genius of our republican government, tending to corrupt public morals and certain to end in the ruin of popular rights and freedom.

3d, That we adhere to the principles of religious toleration which our fathers taught and practised. We are opposed to all unions of church and state, of religion and politics, and will proscribe no honest and true man for the country in which he may have been born, or the creed under which he worships.

4th, That we fully approve the course of Thomas Ruffin, our representative in Congress, and return him our thanks for his fidelity to our interests and his manly zeal for the Constitution.

5th, As it now seems generally agreed by the democrats of the several counties constituting this Congressional District, that a convention for nominating a democratic candidate for Congress is advisable;

Resolved, That we do recommend that a convention be held for that purpose, at the town of New-Berne, on the first Thursday of June next, and declare it to be our wish that Thomas Ruffin may be nominated by that convention.

6th, That the chairman is authorized to appoint as delegates to said convention two from each captain's district in the county, and twelve for this town.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the following persons appointed:—

Tranter's Creek—Dempsey H. Latham and Henry Hodges.

Washington—Col. Wm. L. Kennedy, A. C. Latham John Jordan, James Long, Dr. Wm. T. Bryan, John B. Ross, James W. Satchwell, Seth K. Cordon, S. T. Brown, Benjamin M. Selby, Jun., Major John R. Carmer and Matthew Shaw.

Head of Pungo—Wm. Allen and J. E. Allen.

Leachville—Burwell Reddick and Wm. Clark.

Lower Broad Creek—W. B. Windley and P. H. Johnson.

North Creek—James Pairtree and Geo. Barrow.

Bath—Geo. N. Oden and Bazil Hodges.

Long Acre—Caswell Oden and Arnet Waters.

Beaver Dam—Marshall Congleton and Hardy Aligood.

Chocowinity—Benj. F. Harding and Sydney Archbell.

Blount Creek—Jas. F. Clark and Wm. J. Adams.

Durham's Creek—John B. Bonner and Charles W. Crawford.

South Creek—Andrew Buchanan and Thos. W. Daniels.

Goose Creek—Zion Flowers and Benj. Campain.

In answer to calls made upon them, the Hon. Asa Briggs and Geo. Stevenson, Esq., who honored the meeting with their presence, addressed it on the subjects contained in the first three resolutions, with a force and effect that called forth the approbation and plaudits of all.

It was ordered that the procoedings be published in the Goldsborough *Tribune*, Raleigh *Standard* and New-Berne *Journal*, and the meeting adjourned.

MATTHEW SHAW, *Chm'n.*

H. G. HILLON, *Secretary.*
Washington, 22d May, 1855.

A NOBLE AND TRUE-HEARTED IRISHMAN.

The name of William C. Bennett, the naval engineer who was met by Lieutenant Strain on the Isthmus of Darien, should be widely published and universally cherished by all who respect the highest qualities of generosity and humanity. Mr. Headly has, in several numbers of Harper's Magazine, given the reading public an idea of the awful sufferings of the gallant men who were engaged in the Darien exploring expedition—many of whom perished by absolute starvation. To the almost superhuman energy of the officer in command—Lieutenant Strain—is to be attributed the safety of those who survived. When Strain had at length found his way through to the settlements, he fortunately encountered Mr. Bennett, a "tall, well-formed, manly, noble Irishman." Strain, says the account, was reduced by long starvation from one hundred and forty-five pounds in weight to *seventy-five*, covered with sores; and clad in such habiliments as the negro Alcade could furnish him, looking like a beggar, he approached the table where Bennett was engaged with his drawings. As Strain drew near, Mr. Bennett accosted him rather sternly, saying, "Well sir, what do you want?" The former replied, "I am Lieutenant Strain, Commander of the United States exploring expedition." "*My God!*" exclaimed the warm-hearted man as he caught him in his arms, and pressed him to his bosom, while the tears rolled down his cheeks; "Ah!" said he, "we had given you up long ago as lost." He ordered dinner at once; told Strain he must remain there and recruit, while he himself, though then lame, would go back for his comrades. This Strain declined. He then supplied him with provisions, brought out nearly all the clothing he had forced on Strain his poncho, turned his medicine chest and his yockets inside out, saying, "Take these to the poor men."

This was at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 5, p. m., Strain was on his way back to the rescue. Bennett remained to meet the *Virago*, a British war vessel, which was soon expected. As soon as her guns were heard he hurried on board, and by his earnest representations hurried forward with Lieutenant Forsyth and a company who had been sent to Strain's assistance. Having joined Strain at Yavisa, the party pushed forward to succor the perishing. The difficulties encountered were so great that when it was found that the exploring company had turned back towards the Atlantic, Strain had reason to expect that his companions would give out and fuse to advance. No one could tell how far the party might be, and the search involved the same dangers from which Strain had barely escaped with his life. Bennett knew the danger, and spoke of the anticipated crisis of revolt, advising Strain to try and accustom his swollen feet to the use of a boot, saying, "*You know when all shall turn back, you and I must shoulder our haversacks and take to the woods alone, till we find your men.*" This noble self-devotion, says Headly, of a stranger and a foreigner—this grand high purpose to cast his lot in with the distressed commander, and save his party, or perish with them—reveals one of those lofty, elevated characters which shed lustre on the race.

The natives gave out the next day, and Strain was compelled to draw his revolver and threaten their lives, to compel them to proceed. Two days after they fortunately overtook the remains of the party, five of whom had perished.

We have never read of a more thrilling scene than that of this rescue—four or five of the party only were able to keep their feet and meet their commander on the shore. Several died afterwards from the effects of their privations. The whole party were reduced to mere skeletons—there they lay, lacerated, ulcerated, frames of men, half covered with rags. Some were so changed, from emaciation, that Strain himself could not recognize them as they were stretched upon the ground, unable to get up. As Bennett, the noble Irishman, jumped ashore, and saw the hideous spectacles of scarred and almost naked skeletons, he seized each one by the hand, while tears poured like rain down his cheeks.

The reader will be glad to hear that this noble stranger received, in a separate letter from the Secretary of the Navy, the thanks of our government for his devotion and his services.

Utica Observer.

TO SPORTSMEN.—Wash your gun barrels in spirits of turpentine by dipping a rag or sponge fastened on your gun rod into the liquid, and swabbing them out three or four times, when they will be cleared from all impurities, and can be used almost instantly as the turpentie will evaporate and leave the barrels dry; even if they are a little moist it will not prevent their going off like water. After being washed thus, their no danger of rust as when water is used. I am an old experienced gunner, and have practiced this for years, and found it useful. Spirits of turpentine can be procured at all country stores, and a small quantity sufficeth. *Scientific American.*

Correspondence of the Standard.

HON. BURTON CRAIGE.

CLEAVELAND CO., N. C., May 28, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On Saturday last happening to be in Shelby, where many of the people of the County had assembled to attend the general muster of Col. Love's brigade, I was very much gratified to witness the enthusiastic reception given to the Hon. Burton Craige by the patriotic citizens of Cleaveland.

His old friends greeted him with a cordiality creditable to them and highly complimentary to him. The Democrats welcomed him as a public servant whom they were delighted to honor; and the republican portion of the Whig party—those who scorn to be mere stock in trade to be bartered about by the dark-lantern party like cattle at the market place—received him with expressions of their sincere regard and friendship, pledging him their support in future against any opposition that may be brought to bear upon him by the unfair means now resorted to.

There were also present a few hood-winked slaves of the ubiquitous, nocturnal, treacherous, sneaking "Sam," the very sound of whose name has become nauseating to honorable politicians of all parties; and their reception of our patriotic, true-hearted, Southern statesman was a little *peculiar*. Being but few, they strove to make up in bluster what they lacked in numbers; and although, by equivocal disclaimers, they tried hard to appear like *free* men, yet the palor of their cheeks, the wildish glitter of their treacherous looking eyes, and the tremors in the corner of their nether lips so clearly *marked* them, that it was easy to point them out as the slaves of the dark-lantern party.

Without paying any regard to the few hood-winkers and dark-lantern lighters, who strove to pass current their *mock welcome*, which, however, was clearly discernable from the genuine, honest-hearted, true republican sincerity which came up to his support from every fair and honorable man, without regard to party, and from all his old Democratic friends, with a most trifling exception of a *very* few of the *very* smallest specimens of humanity that ever were caught in a *trap*, Mr. Craige's reception was flattering in the highest degree, and as encouraging as his most ardent wishes could have desired.

At 2 o'clock, Mr. Craige delivered his address, which was in all its parts, one of the happiest efforts I ever heard on any occasion of the kind. I will not do him the injustice to attempt a review of it. I may, however, remark that his exposure of the dark-lantern party, tracing their footsteps from their starting point, in the hot bed of northern fanaticism, through the "gravel pits" of Salisbury and the *back shop* of a *Yankee* from Massachusetts, who is now squatting, with his *treason to the South*, among the good people of Charlotte, was so thorough and complete that the best informed among those who had already come out of the dark party, were fully convinced that such speeches would have the effect to bring out of the "*gravel pit*" the "*Yankee shop*" and other hiding places every one of the young Democrats who, after having been inveigled in, may still remain bound in the net.

Confidently, then, Messrs. Editors, may you assure your readers that, although it has been announced that, to "*divide and conquer*" the Democratic party, Col. Stowe has accepted the nomination of the dark-lantern party, yet Mr. Craige will be triumphantly elected by a largely increased majority. By his open, frank, manly, honest, upright conduct, he is gaining the support of ten patriotic Whigs, who scorn sneaking meanness, wherever it may appear, for every hollow hearted, "*gravel pit*" "*Yankee shop*" Democrat he can possibly lose.

By the way, I may inform you that "Sam's" hiding places are well known; and that his dark deeds are being exposed all over this region. The hood-winked, who still willingly wear the collar of the political slave, are all *spotted;* and I am happy to add that the number of Democrats in that unenviable condition is now exceedingly small and weekly growing "beautifully less."

At the proper time, I may send you something decidedly "*rich*," from which your readers will be amused to learn how "fire has been fought with fire"—how, in their eagerness to secure recruits, the enemy have admitted the "*wooden horse*" within their gates—how the d——l has been *smoked* in his own den!

BUFFALO.

LINCOLNTON, May 28, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—If you think it worth while to notice the fact, I write you a few items to enable you to inform your readers that "Sambo's" friend "Sam" has been fully exposed in this place; and that his fortifications have been so completely undermined that his walls are ready to be thrown down whenever the word is given.

To win converts to the dark party, the basest falsehoods were used to induce young republicans to go through the mummery of spurious oaths and obligations, hoping thereby to make them believe that they were morally bound to continue to be the slaves of the keepers of "Sam's" conscience; and under one false pretense or another they succeeded so far as to draw into their den a score or more of the unsuspecting; but among them they took a few weak, and several who were sharp enough to appreciate the value of a spurious oath, pretending to bind the political consciences of patriotic Americans; and these, not having the fear of "Sam" before their eyes, have exposed the whole matter. Some withdrew at once; but others remain in the den, quietly amusing themselves with the *flatteries* and *chuckles* of "Sam's" tools, all of which are duly reported to reliable republicans next morning; so that the friends of Mr. Craige and the Constitution, *as it stands*, are fully aware of every manoevre. The sly trick of *swearing* the Democrats by themselves and keeping them out of the *darkest* hole in the den, so that they can have nothing of importance to disclose, is fully understood and counteracted. The *private* meetings of "Sam," to which, it is thought, none but the *simon pures* are admitted, are all well known; and when full developments are made "Sam's" astonishment will be comical.

The grand scheme of nominating Col. Stowe, as a sort of a "tub thrown to the whale," will prove the grandest failure of all. The riders that are now traversing the country, swearing in the *green* ones in every hole and corner, and trying to keep them from a knowledge of the action and determination of the grand council in "Sam's" private sanctuary, will stare wildly when they find how vain have been all their labors. In many instances "Sam's" most trusted *private* Secretary is watching him the closest, with a view to expose him the more effectually.

I am informed that Mr. Craige addressed the people of Cleaveland on Saturday last, and that his prospects are brighter than ever in that patriotic county. SHADY GROVE.

HILLSBOROUGH, Orange Co., May 31, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The candidate of the "Hindoos" made his appearance here yesterday, and according to promise addressed his friends and associates. The Court House was appropriated unto his use, and at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the speaker came in, it was tolerably well thronged with an audience at least willing to hear him. But here is something singular enough: the crowd before him at the beginning of his speech was considerably larger than it was at the end. Indeed, if I am not greatly mistaken the gentleman has not left a good impression in this place, and I am confident that the Democrats who heard him are a great deal more firm in their opposition to Know Nothingism now than they ever were before. I will say that the gentleman has lost votes by coming here—of that I am positive—and if he has not the palate to relish a most unprecedented defeat in August next, I would advise him, for the gentleman's own sake, to bid adieu to this campaign, and thus wisely avoid the mortification and chagrin which the "unterrified" are bound to bring upon him. I am rather inclined to imagine that Mr. Shepard is a sensitive being, as most ambitious personages are, and therefore I am the more sincere in my advice. I should really abhor to see said gentleman, as the returns come in next August, bite his lips off, or lose his "fair proportions" by pining away into a lean misanthrope.

I would like to give your readers an idea of Mr. Shepard's speech, but I find this not only a very difficult, but a downright impossible performance. By this I mean, of course, that I cannot discourse upon the gentleman's arguments. They were truly inconvertible; for the very simple reason that they were not apparent unto the senses of any of his audience. The speech must have been either a very powerful thing, or a very shabby thing—his arguments must have been too stupendous for the comprehension of his hearers, or too little to have given them even a hint of their existence. I am somewhat inclined to favor the latter opinion, and so is every one else. Indeed, I am very confident that not one of the mortals who heard Mr. Shepard's speech can tell what conclusion he came to from any one of his premises. He abused the "furriners," of course, but that's all he did for the fellows; and he also gave Monsieur, the Pope, a rap or two with his rattan. In speaking of the powers of this personage, he said if he should ever turn his wrathful eye towards this country, he would issue his bull of excommunication "*not against Billy Holden*, but against the whole United States!!!" Now, Messrs. Editors, as miserable as this ebulition of wit is, it was about the only thing which Mr. Shepard said that could *even tickle* us gazers expectant. "Excommunicate, not Billy Holden, but the United States!" Well, we, the "unterrified," and the high-minded, thinking Whigs of the District, will soon issue a bull of excommunication against Mr. Shepard, which will set that gentleman groaning all his life.

He endeavored somewhat to console his brother dark-lanternites for their unmerciful licking *in* Virginia, and said that "those to whom the Know Nothings were opposed had always possessed a majority of about fifteen thousand voters." I use the gentleman's own words. Well, now who are those to whom the Know Nothings are opposed? The Democratic party of course. The speaker here displayed some little confusion, and undoubtedly he stumbled upon this part of his speeeh without thinking.

Mr. Shepard and "Sam" are laboring under a mutual mistake. He thought Sam a good horse, and Sam thought him a good rider; but before long, I predict, they will be heartily tired of each other—the August election will set them both weeping. I know of good Whigs who refuse to support the "Hindoo" candidate, and Mr. Branch's majority stands a good chance of being 3,000 votes.

Shepard had no opponent in his speech here.—The Democrats had an idea of placing him under the care of our popular townsman, Cad. Jones, jr., but he so completely wound himself up in his own cobweb that there was no necessity for such a course.

T.

[Correspondence about the "Hairy Baby."]

JOHNSTON COUNTY, N. C., May 23, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE STANDARD:—After seeing the account of the hairy baby in Mississippi taking the rounds in the newspapers, I had the curiosity to write to the Post Master of DeKalb P. O., Kemper County, concerning the circumstance. I send you his letter, and hope you will publish it as I think it will gratify the minds of the simple. The article referred to is as follows:

A MIRACULOUS WARNING.—Some week or two ago, says the Quitman (Miss.) Intelligencer of the 16th ultimo, a strange thing is said to have occurred in Kemper county. A woman gave birth to a child covered all over with hair. It lived three hours and spoke three distinct words—"*seven years famine.*" The strangest thing about it is, half the population of Kemper believe it, and are struck with terror at the portentous warning, which they are said firmly to believe is a solution of the purposes of Providence in visiting the land with such strange seasons.—*Natchez Courier.*

Yours Respectfully,
A. D.

DEKALB, Miss., May 11, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 5th inst., enquiring of the modern Esau, is at hand, of whom, it is said, prophesied so great an evil concerning us as seven year's famine.

In reply I have only to say that although the fair dames of Mississippi are a prolific race, they never conceive or bring forth monsters. * * * * So I am happy to announce to you that the good people of Johnston may rest contented, as no such hairy prophet "has in this our land of steady habits" been ushered into existence, and, therefore, has never uttered the startling prophecy of seven years famine that has so greatly disturbed the equilibrium of the good people of Johnston. And furthermore, if you of the tar and turpentine State are so credulous and simple minded as to believe the story of the hairy baby, we of Mississippi will be constrained to send up memorials to some missionary society to send among you some Colporteurs to distribute tracts and pamphlets, which may to some extent enlighten your benighted minds.

You will, therefore, tell every one you see and send word to those you don't see, that as yet no hairy prophet has seen the light in the fast State of Mississippi; and do your utmost, I implore you, for the sake of suffering humanity, to quiet the perturbed minds of the good people of the Old North State.

I would suggest to you "as I wish to stop the daily communications that are pouring into me from all quarters concerning the hairy prophet," to have this note published in some widely circulated journal, as the most speedy and effectual mode to quiet the minds of your people.

Yours kindly, J. B.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS.—This gentleman, for a long time a member of Congress form Georgia, and a bold defender of the South, declines being again a candidate for the reason that his friends; (the whigs,) or a large number of them in his District, have joined the secret party, and he presumes they do not longer want his services; and if they did, they could not get them in the know-nothing movement. Speaking of the success of know-nothingism, Mr. Stephens says:

"But let it succeed—let it carry all the elections State and Federal—let the natural and inevitable laws of its own organism be once fully developed—and the country will go by the board. It will go as France did. The first Jacobin Club was organized in Paris, on the 6th Nov. 1789, under the alluring name of "the Friends of the Constitution," quite as specious as that we now hear of "Americans shall rule America." Many of the best men and truest patriots in Paris joined it—and thousands of the same sort of men joined the affiliated clubs afterwards—little dreaming of the deadly fangs of that viper they were nurturing in their bosoms. Many of these very men afterwards went to the guillotine, by orders passed secretly in these very clubs. All legislation was settled in the clubs—members of the National Assembly and Convention, all of them or most of them, were members of the club, for they could not otherwise be elected. And after the question was settled in the clubs, the members next day went to the nominal Halls of legislation nothing but trembling automatons, to register the edicts of the "Order," though it were to behead a Monarch, or to cause the blood of the best of their own number to flow beneath the stroke of the axe. Is history of no use? Or do our people vainly imagine that Americans would not do as the French did under like circumstances? "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing," said the haughty, self-confident Hazeel. Yet he did all that he had been told that he would do. "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." Human nature is the same compound of weak frailties and erring passions every-where."

GOVERNOR GARDNER.—To those Southern men who represent the Know-Nothing Governor of Massachusetts as a friend to the South because of his veto of the law directing the removal of Judge Loring from office, and who parade it furthermore as an evidence of the anti-abolition character of the Know-Nothing party, we commend the following brief but correct synopsis of the "antecedents" of this same Know-Nothing Governor:

"In his inaugural address, delivered less than nine months since, Gardner *denounced the Nebraska bill* in the most unmeasured terms, and clamorously insisted on its *unconditional repeal*. In the same document, he *denounced the Fugitive Slave law, and calls for its repeal*. In the same document, he *advocates the extension of the right of suffrage to free blacks*, and the *restriction* of this privilege from *all white persons who connot read and write*. He was one of the trustees of Harvard University, and when a proposition was made to remove Loring from his Professorship on account of his agency in remanding Burns to his master, he, yes, Gov. Gardner, *voted to do it.*" *South-Side Democrat.*

THE ARTESIAN WELL at Charleston, S. C., after penetrating to a depth of 1282 feet, has reached a hard rock, the boring of which is found to be painfully slow and tedious, so that thus far it has only been pierced 18 inches. It is thought that the aid of steam will have to be called in to move the machinery.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the second session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceedings of summary courts-martial shall be conducted with as much consciences and precision as may be consistent with the ends of justice, and under such forms and rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with the approval of the President of the United States; and all such proceedings shall be transmitted, in the usual mode, to the Navy Department.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That any punishments authorized by this act to be inflicted by a summary court-martial may likewise be inflicted by any general court-martial.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall entice any seaman, ordinary seaman, landsman, or boy, who may have enlisted into the naval service of the United States, to desert therefrom, or who shall conceal any person who may have so deserted, and shall refuse to deliver him up upon the order of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction thereof, be fined at the discretion of the court, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one year.

Approved, March 2, 1855.

[Public, 87.]

AN ACT to amend "An Act to establish a Land District in the State of Florida, to be called the District of Tampa."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and a receiver for the land district called Tampa, in the State of Florida, which district was created by the act approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, whose compensation, duties, responsibilities, and emoluments shall be, the same as is or may be prescribed by law for other land officers in said State.

Approved, March 2, 1855.

[Public 88.]

AN ACT to establish the Collection Districts of Cepe Perpetua and Port Oxford, in the Territory of Oregon, and to fix the Salaries of the Officers of the Customs therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, constituted and established the collection districts of Cape Perpetua and Port Oxford, in the Territory of Oregon That the first-named district shall embrace the coast of the Pacific Ocean, from Kowes Bay, exclusive to Cape Perpetua, and all of the said territory lying south of a line running parallel with the southern boundary line of Oregon, from Cape Perpetua to the eastern boundary of Oregon, except so much as is included in the districts of Port Orford, and to include all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within said boundaries, and that Gardiner (Umpqua) shall be the port of entry for said districts. That the last-named district shall extend from the line dividing said territory and the State of California, along the Pacific coast, so far as to include Kowes Bay; thence east to the one hundred and twenty-third degree of longitude; thence south along said line to the line dividing the State of California and Oregon Territory; thence by said line to the place of beginning; and to include all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, rivers, shores, and waters embraced in said boundaries, and that Port Orford shall be the port of entry; and Kowes Bay the port of delivery for said district.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for each of the collection districts, of Cape Perpetua and Port Orford, in the Territory of Oregon, the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a collector, and surveyor of the port, and who shall each reside at the port of entry of their respective districts, and an annual salary of two thousand dollars each. The Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to appoint, on the nomination of said collectors, deputy collectors for each of the above-named districts, equal to the number of the ports of delivery in said districts, or as many of said ports of delivery as he shall deem expedient, and to fix the compensation of said deputies, not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars per annum. He may also, if he shall deem it expedient, appoint one clerk for each of said collectors, to keep the accounts of the office, and act as auditor in the settlement thereof, at an annual compensation not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars. He shall also, on the nomination of the said collectors, appoint for said districts, if in his judgment they are necessary, a competent number of weighers, gaugers, and measurers, at a compensation not exceeding six dollars per day, each; and such number of inspectors as he shall deem expedient, at a compensation not exceeding four dollars per day, each.

Approved March 2, 1855.

[Public 89.]

AN ACT to settle certain Accounts between the United State and the State of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office be, and he is hereby, required to state an account between the United States and the State of Alabama, for the purpose of ascertaining what sum or sums of money are due to said State, heretofore, unsettled, under the sixth section of the act of March second eighteen hundred and nineteen, for the admission of Alabama into the Union; and that he be required to include in said account the several reservations under the various treaties with the Chickasaw, Chostaw, and Creek Indians within the limits of Alabama, and allow and pay to the said State five per centum thereon, as in case of other sales.

Approved, March 2, 1855.

[Public, 90.]

AN ACT to prevent Mis-trials in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, in certain Cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the trial or hearing of any cause, civil or criminal, in any circuit or district court in the United States, which has been commenced and is in progress before a jury or the court, shall not be stayed or discontinued by the arrival of the period fixed by law for another session of said court, and it shall be lawful for the court to proceed with such trial or hearing, and bring it to a conclusion, in like manner and with the same effect, as if another stated term of the court had not intervened.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That where letters rogatory shall have *be* [been] addressed, from any court of a foreign country to any circuit court of the United States commissioner designated by said circuit court to make the examination of witnesses in said letters mentioned, said commissioner shall be empowered to compel the witnesses to apper and depose in the same manner as to appear and testify in court.

Approved, March 2, 1855.

[Public 91.]

AN ACT authorizing the Purchase or Construction of Four additional Revenue Cutters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of sixty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasuay to cause to be built or purchased, in such mode as he may deem best for the public interest, four vessels of suitable size and construction, to be employed as revenue cut ers, on such stations as the said secretary, may designate.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, no person shall be appointed to the office of captain, first, second, or third lieutenant, of any revenue cutter, who does not adduce competent proof of proficiency and skill in navigation and seamanship.

Approved, March 2, 1855.

[Public 92.]

AN ACT to establish a Circuit Court of the United States in and for the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a judicial circuit shall be, and the is hereby, constituted, in and for the State of California, to be known as the circuit courts of the United States for the districts of California, a term of which court shall be held annually, in the city of San Francisco, on the first Monday of July in each and every year; and for this purpose a judge shall be appointed, and the court hereby organized shall, in all things, have and exercise the same original jurisdiction as is vested in the several circuit courts of the United States, as organized under existing laws, and shall also have and exercise same appellate jurisdiction over the district courts of the United States for the northern and southern districts of California as by existing laws is vested in the several circuit courts of the United States over district courts of the United States in their respective circuits; and the said judge shall appoint a clerk, who shall have the power to appoint a dnputy, which clerk shall reside, and keep the records of the court, in the said city of San Francisco, and shall receive for the services he may preform double the fees allowed to the clerk of the southern district of New York.

SEC. 2. *And be it furthrr enacted*, That said judge shall have power to order and hold such special or extra terms of said court as he may deem expedient, and at such time or times as he shall, by his order, under his hand and seal, direct, addressed to the marshal and clerk of said court, at least thirty days previous, to the commencement of such special or extra term or terms, which order shall be published intermediately in two or more of the gazetts of the State of California; and at any or all of such special terms the business of said court shall have reference to the immediately preceding regular or special term, and be proceeded with in the same manner; and such proceedings shall be, to all intents and purposes, as vailed as if the same had taken place at a regular term of said court; all which terms shall be held at such place, in the said city of Francisco, as the marshal of the United States for the northern district of California, whose duty it shall be to act as the marshal of said court, shall procure for the purpose, under the directions of said judge; and appeals from the proceedings of the court organized under this act shall be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same mrnner, and on the same conditions, as appeals are taken under existing laws from the other circuit courts of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of said court shall have the same power to issue writs of habeas corpus and other writs as is vested by law in the other judges of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the judge of said court shall fail to attend at the time and place of holding any regular or special term of said court, before the close of the fourth day after the commencemnt of such term, the business pending before said court shall stand adjourned until the next regular term of said court, or until the next special term of the court, should one be ordered under the authority of this act previous to such regular term.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the district courts of the United States for the northern and southern districts of California, shall hereafter exercise only the ordinary duties and powers of the district courts of the United States, except the special jurisdiction vested in the said district courts of California over the decisions of the board of commissioners for the settlement of private land claims in California under existing laws; and that appeals from the judgments, orders, and decrees of either of said district courts of California, in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction, shall, be taken to the circuit court organized by this act, in the same manner and upon the same conditions as appeals may be taken from the judgments, orders, or decrees of the district courts to the circuit courts of the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge appointed under this act shall, from time to time, or at any time when in his opinion the business of his own court will permit, and that of the courts of the northern and southern districts of California shall require, from part of, and preside over, the said district courts when either of them is engaged in the discharge of the appell

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

L. O'B. BRANCH,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

APPOINTMENTS.

The candidates for Congress in this District will address the people at the following times and places:

Brassfield's,	Granville,	June	20
Oxford,	"	"	21
Young's ✕ Roads,	"	"	22
Grove Hill,	Warren,	"	27
Warrenton,	"	"	28
White's Store,	"	"	29
Cedar Rock,	Franklin,	July	4
Harrison's Old Store,	"	"	6
Rolesville,	Wake,	"	11
Hayes',	"	"	13
Nashville,	Nash,	"	18
Hilliardston,	"	"	19
Old Fields,	"	"	20
Beulah's	Johnston	"	25
Smithfield,	"	"	26
O'Neals,	"	"	27

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

L. O'B. BRANCH, Esq., will address the citizens of Raleigh this (Tuesday) evening, at the Court House. The public generally are invited to attend, as the doors will *stand open*, and *the room will be lighted.*

☞ The Democrats of Wake are invited to meet at the Court House on next Friday night for the purpose of forming a Democratic Club. A full attendance is requested.

THE ANTI-AMERICAN PARTY.

We sometimes find men most strenuously claiming that to which they have the least right, hoping by the strength of their demand to make up for their weakness of title. Upon this principle the Know Nothings have arrogated to themselves the name of the "American party;" for never before has there existed in this country a party so thoroughly anti-republican and anti-American, and it is no more entitled to the name of "American," than the devil is to the title of *saint*, merely because he sometimes assumes the garb of "an angel of light."

The American character is bold and open. The Know Nothing character skulks in secret. Americanism seeks the light and courts investigation. Know Nothingism seeks darkness and shuns investigation. Americanism opens its arms to the oppressed of all nations and says: "Come to this refuge and enjoy civil and religious liberty, worship God as your conscience dictates, and your religious belief shall not be a test of your fitness or unfitness for the rights and privileges of citizenship." Know Nothingism assumes a threatening attitude and says to the down-trodden of other lands: "Stay where you are; fester and rot in the chains that tyrants have thrown around you; we have liberty here, but you shall not share it with us." To both foreigners and natives it says: "Worship God in a particular way, whether your conscience approves it or not, or you are unfit for all the privileges of citizenship. Your religious opinions shall be the test of your fitness for office."

The American character emblazons its principles and unfurls its flag to the world. The Know Nothing character hides its principles in a dark lantern under a culvert. Americanism sets its light upon a hill and glories in its resplendent beams. Know Nothingism puts its darkness under a bushel, and trembles and flees at the approach of light.—Americanism is day; Know Nothingism is night. Americanism speaks with a voice that is heard to the remotest parts of the earth, and at the sound of which tyrants quake and the oppressed look up and feel a thrill of joy. Know Nothingism whispers in low and tremulous tones—such tones as despots love to hear, and at which the heart panting for liberty sinks. The light of Americanism illumines the world, bearing in every ray a bope and a consolation to struggling freedom. The darkness of Know Nothingism broods with baleful wing over the aspirations of liberty, ominous of evil to the cause of man. Americanism is progressive; Know Nothingism would wheel back the march of intellect and plunge the world into the persecutions of the dark ages.

The "American party" indeed! They have not one feature in their whole creed in unison with the American character. They are "spurious"—they are "bogus" coin. The Democratic party is the true American party, and the only one; and he that swaps it for Know Nothingism, swaps the genuine for the counterfeit, and is miserably cheated.

MR. SHEPARD IN ORANGE.

We invite attention to the communication in our paper to-day, in reference to Mr. Shepard's speech at Hillsborough on Wednesday last.

The Raleigh Star says:

"His speech is re presented to have been one of marked ability, and convincing effect upon those present. Reports have been industriously circulated that the vote for Mr. Shepard would be small in that county, because many of the old Whig party would vote against him. We feel authorized from what we have heard, to state that this is not the case; but that Mr. S. will certainly receive nearly the entire vote of the whole Whig party, and that the American party will be able to roll up a much larger majority for him than has been received by any candidate for years."

Our information is of an entirely different character. We learn that the speech was, for the most part, pointless, and produced little or no enthusiasm. Indeed, Mr. Shepard is not himself in this campaign. He must feel the embarrassments inseparable from his position; in *such a cause* he must flounder and fail. Besides, he has been out of public life for some seven or eight years; and in respect to the issues of the day, the run of parties, and a knowledge of the masses of the people, he is therefore more or less *old-foggish* and behind the times. We are assured that his vote in Orange will be small—that there are many conservative Whigs in the County, the "flower of the old Whig party" referred to by the Star, *who will not support him.* But the Star claims for him "nearly the entire vote of the whole Whig party." With what reason? Upon the ground that Know Nothingism is the Whig party under another name? If so, Mr. Shepard must be serving the Whigs, and cannot expect Democratic votes. Or is it upon the ground that the Whig party, as declared by Mr. Shepard in his speech in this place, is dead? If so, are they to rise from the dead for the purpose of following *him?* The old Whig party, says Mr. Shepard, is dead; if the Know Nothings, says Mr. Shepard, "can *outlie* the two old dead parties"—meaning the Whig and Democratic parties—then they, the Know Nothings, ought to take out a patent for the same! Will the Whigs of Orange be moved by such a *compliment* to support Mr. Shepard? Again, according to the Star, Mr. Shepard is to roll up a "much larger majority" in Orange than has been received "by *any* candidate" in that County for years! How much *more* popular is Mr. Shepard in Orange than Mr. Graham, or Mr. Col. Jones, Jr., or Mr. Phillips, or Mr. Turner?

HON. H. M. SHAW.

It will be seen, by the proceedings of the Gatesville Convention, that this gallant Democrat and able public servant has been nominated for re-election by acclamation and amid much enthusiasm. Speaking of the Convention, the Pioneer says: "Its proceedings were marked by the most perfect unanimity and the most ardent enthusiam. Not a single discordant note disturbed its harmony. Every act of the Convention prevailed without a dissenting voice; and the members seemed to vie with each other in harmony and good will. All looked with an eye single to the success of the *cause* which *all* espoused. There were no bickerings—no heart-burnings—no discontent—no repeated ballots. The name of Dr. Shaw was the only one presented, and he was unanimously nominated as our standard-bearer in the present campaign. Able, eloquent and effective speeches were delivered by Wm. F. Martin, Wm. C. Hunter, and J. P. Jordan, Esqs., and the audience manifested their appreciation of them by frequent bursts of enthusiastic applause. Know Nothingism fared badly at their hands."

Dr. Shaw is opposed by Col. R. T. Paine, the candidate of the Know Nothings. The contest will be animated, and may be close; but there can be no doubt as to the result, provided the Democrats of the District are true to themselves, to their principles, and to their candidate. We have every assurance that they will be. We learn that they are fully aroused, and that they will be aided in the contest by the voices and the votes of gentlemen composing "the flower of the Whig party." Col. Paine lacks what Dr. Shaw possesses in a high degree, to wit, *popularity;* and the want of such an element cannot be supplied in a free country like this by the threats, the oaths, and the drilling of the dark-lantern lodges.

A KNOW NOTHING VICTORY.—The other day the Whig papers were rejoicing over the success of "Sam" in the Whig city of Cleveland Ohio. That the people of the south may know who "Sam's" friends were in Cleveland—on what principles he was successful—and by whom election, we copy the following statement from the Cleveland *Express*, the Know-Nothing organ in that city. Speaking of the election it says:

"THE COLORED POPULATION GENERALLY, VOTED FOR THE AMERICAN TICKET DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY. In this, they showed good judgment, and they will have no occasion to regret their action. *They rejoice with us in Sam's triumph over a weak, corrupt Nebraska administration. The colored people are natives, and much better citizens that the hordes of Catholic Irish who are yearly floating to our shores.*"

The free nigger of Ohio is "much better" than the alien born citizens! This is "American doctrine" in Cleveland. It goes even further than the doctrine of the Know Nothing Massachusetts House of Representatives which has passed a bill asserting the *equality* of negro children with the children of poor white persons whether native or foreign born.

Freeman of Mississippi what think you of Know Nothing victories and the fruits which they are bringing forth? *Mississippian.*

The Know Nothing organs of this State are quite as bitter as the Cleveland Express in their denunciations of what they call the "weak and corrupt administration" of President Pierce. Freesoilers and abolitionists of the free States are thus seen banded with Know Nothings and submissionists of the South, in a common warfare on this Nebraska administration. These are some of the fruits of the Third or "Union degree." There are no doubt many Know Nothings in this State, who would rather see free persons of color allowed to vote than white men who happened to be born in Europe.

LAWS AND JOURNALS.

The editors of this paper, as printers for the State, have the satisfaction of announcing that they have completed the printing of the acts and journals of the last General Assembly; and that, too, within the time prescribed by law—90 working days from the adjournment of the Legislature. The public laws make over 200 pages; the private laws 472 pages; and the journals over 900 pages. These will all be sent out in a short time, as only a portion of the binding remains to be done.

The acts and journals of the last session contain about one-third more matter than those of any previous session; yet the printing, under the new law providing for a State printer and fixing the prices of work, will cost the State not much, if any, over two-thirds of the amount paid two years ago for printing the same.

☞ We would remark, in this connection, that our office is now well supplied with every thing requisite for good work; and we are prepared to do all kinds of book and job printing.

P. S.—Since the above was written we observe the Wilmington Herald is somewhat disgruntled about the printing, and patriotically suggests that it should be done *out* of the State. We trust the above will be satisfactory to that paper.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

We are highly gratified to learn that A. M. Scales, Jr., Esq., of Rockingham, has taken the field as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth District.

Mr. Scales was a member of the House of Commons from Rockingham in 1852, and commanded in that body much respect for his ability in debate and his devotion to the interests of his constituents.—He is a gentleman of popular manners—a good stump speaker, and well posted in the politics of the country. The information we have satisfies us that if well sustained, as he deserves to be, by the party and by the anti-Know-Nothings in all portions of the District, *he will be triumphantly elected.* Now is the time, gallant brothers of Stokes, Forsythe, Rockingham, Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, Surry, Iredell, Alexander, and Ashe, to redeem your District. You can, if you will.

AN INCIDENT.—We understand, that after the discussion at Graham between Messrs. Reade and Kerr, 58 were initiated into the American organization, a large majority of whom were Democrats. *Ral. Star.*

We deny the above, as to the Democrats, and call for the proof. Mr. Reade, who is an old-fashioned alien and sedition law Federalist, could have produced no such effect among the sterling Democracy of Alamance County. "Sam" is given to bragging and fibbing. We are not surprised at any statement which the Star makes for him. Much of his stock in trade consists in threats, in boasts that are never made good, and in under-current rumors and falsehoods, sneaked out for effect. Here, as in Virginia, "Sam" is doomed.

COMMENCEMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY.—This is commencement week at Chapel Hill. The sermon to the Graduating Class will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, of Columbia, S. C.,; the address before the two Literary Societies will be delivered by George Davis, Esq., of Wilmington; the address before the Historical Society by Bishop Atkinson; and the address before the Alumni Association by William J. Bingham, Esq. The weather this week promises to be remarkably fine and pleasant, and there will doubtless be an unusually large number of persons at commencement. His Excellency Gov. Bragg left the City on Monday for Chapel Hill.

☞ The following article is copied from the Raleigh Register of May 1, 1848. Of course we do not endorse it—it is no article of ours; but we insert it to show what the Register thought of Mr. Shepard at a time when he was in favor with the Democratic party and fighting its battles. The same paper now eulogizes him in high terms, and is giving him its "cordial support" for a seat in Congress. The question, therefore, naturally arises, *who has changed?* Has Mr. Shepard turned Whig, or has the Register turned Democrat? If the latter event has taken place, we call upon that paper for its reasons for its change, and an exhibition of its Democratic principles. If the thing be so, we desire to have an opportunity of greeting in appropriate terms the accession to our ranks of our new ally. If the Register indeed be a Democratic print, we shall feel better for knowing the fact. But if Mr. Shepard has, indeed, joined the Whigs—and all the evidence indicates that he has—surely he cannot expect Democrats to vote for him. The article referred to is as follows:

"MR. SHEPARD.—This candidate of the Loco Foco party for Governor, who is indebted for his nomination to the Editor of the "Standard," is said to be excessive in his abuse of the Whig party, in all his public Addresses. That gentleman knows that the Whig party deserves no abuse from him. He knows that a purer, a more patriotic party, never existed, than that which he now deems it his interest to attack. But a few years have passed, since he was "one of them," and we call upon him now to say, whether he ever saw, or knew, of any corruption, designed or accomplished, or even talked about, among his Whig associates. Let him put his finger upon the man, or the act, or the design. We challenge him to the proof.

Until Mr. SHEPARD came to reside in the "Democratic" County of Wake, it will not be denied, we presume, that he was a professed Whig. But a change soon came over the spirit of his dream. What appliances, if any, were used for his conversion, he best knows. One thing is certain—he was a *Whig*, and became a "*Democrat*"—and was soon appointed by Mr. VAN BUREN, United States' District Attorney. In this office, he figured very disastrously for a short time, and resigned. He was next before the people of Wake, and had the glorious opportunity in the Senate, of immortalizing himself by his astonishing efforts to "relieve the people." He was elected to the House of Commons in 1844, where he cut such "high fantastic capers," that even his own party, (always excepting the Editor of the "Standard,") were mortified and chagrined.

When a man changes his politics, a very natural enquiry arises as to the honesty of the change—particularly, when he goes from the *weak* to the *strong* side, and obtains one favor, after another, which he could not have secured, without such change. These things *may* happen without political dishonesty, but certainly, not without strong suspicion of interested motives. A gentleman, placed in this predicament, ought at least, to be modest, in stating charges against those who have always remained true and firm to principle. Particularly, should a *young* man, ardent though he be, have a little respect to the gray hairs that he used to see and honor in the Whig ranks—those venerable *Nestors*, by whose side he once walked in filial reverence. Smart young men, it is pleasant enough to see, but there is such a thing as being too smart. "Precocity of genius," says an ancient worthy, "betokens procacity of manners."—Let the young man, who took first mite at College, who became perfect in law by a few months study, who answered every question before the Judges, who had early in practice thirty cases on Wake County Court Docket, who has imbedded himself in the amber of his own "Bill, for the relief of the People"—let such a youth beware of "*procacity of manners!*"

FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of the citizens of Raleigh, held in the Town Hall on the 1st of June, to make arrangements to celebrate the 4th of July, W. D. Haywood, Intendant, in the Chair;

On motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements:

On behalf of the Oak City Guards:

Lieut. R. S. Tucker,	W. E. Alley,
F. Ironmonger,	John Kane.

On behalf of the Independent Guards:

Lieut. H. Rabey,	J. N. Bunting,
H. C. Smith,	J. C. Gorman.

On behalf of the Sons of Temperance:

C. B. Moore,	J. J. Litchford,
H. Porter,	P. P. Williams.

On behalf of the Citizens:

Wm. F. Collins,	L. E. Heartt,
Jos. Woltering,	Bernard Guion.

WHAT IS THE SIGN?

The last number of the Beaufort K. N. Halcyon comes to us printed on *yellow* paper. What does that mean? Is it a K. N. signal of distress? or is it the K. N. color for mourning; or is it emblematic that the K. N. party is now in "the sear and *yellow* leaf?" Surely age has not wrought this decay, for the weight of years is not upon that party. It must have been afflicted with some constitutional disease, some corruption in its very organization, which has thus brought on premature old age, even in its youth, added to a kind of physical and mental prostration, induced by its gormandizing propensities for *isms*, it having devoured more of that poisonous food than was ever before known to be swallowed by one party in double the length of time.

HON. BURTON CRAIGE.—See the letters of our correspondents, "Shady Grove" and "Buffalo" in the Standard to-day. We shall be glad to hear from them often.

Mr. Craige is conducting the canvass with all his energy and ability. No constituency ever had a truer, a more faithful, or a more manly representative. With proper efforts on the part of his friends, his majority must be considerably increased over that obtained in 1853.

WAKE FOREST COMMENCEMENT.—We learn that George S. Stevenson, Esq., of Craven, will deliver the address before the two Literary Societies of Wake Forest College on Wednesday, the 13th instant. Rev. J. R. Graves, of Tennessee, will preach the sermon before the Graduating Class. on the evening of the same day. Commencement day, the 14th.

The Washington Times states that "the services of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, H. W. Miller, and O. L. Burch, Esquires, have been secured as Corresponding Editors of the American Sentinel, published at Wilson, N. C." The Times calls this "*all sorts of a team.*" True enough, but we should not be surprised if it should end in an "old Virginia *break-down.*"

TENNESSEE.—The intelligence from Tennessee is most cheering for the Democrats. Gov. Johnson is proving in every respect an overmatch for Col. Gentry, and the prospect is that he will defeat him by a larger majority than he received over Col. Henry. The dark-lanterns of Tennessee are stretching out their hands and calling for Miller and Rayner.

☞ We tender our thanks to Mr. Angier, of Durham's station, for a list of five subscribers, accompanied with the money. We also thank our friends in the surrounding country for their recent exertions in our behalf. Our subscription list is increasing rapidly, and still there is room for more.

A correspondent, "Oliver," of the N. Y. Tribune, who resides here, says Governor Gardner accused another gentleman of writing his—"Oliver's"—letters. "Oliver" says—

"The gentleman disclaimed the imputation, but as I fear his excellency did not credit the denial, permit me to inform Mr. Gardner that I have not had the pleasure of seeing him since a certain day in October last, soon after his nomination for governor. On that occasion, at his earnest request, I had an interview with him in order that he might convince me that he was as good an anti-slvery man as anybody, and that, as he assures me, if selected governor he would do anything the anti-slavery men might see fit to ask him. He will doubtless remember the circumstance, which I mention not because it is of any consequence, but because I wish to establish beyond suspicion my identity in his excellency's mind."

The same correspondent says that Gen. Wilson, in his speech at Andover,

"Denounced in the strongest manner the attempts which are being made to induce the 'American' party to take a position favorable to slavery, or to take at least a neutral position with regard to it. He declared that the only firm basis on which the party could stand, the only hope it had of avoiding the fate of the whig party was the anti-slavery ground—that freedom is national and that slavery must not be tolerated under the jurisdiction of the federal government. He said that the slavery agitation in Congress this coming session would swallow up all other questions; that Catholicism, foreign influence and naturalization would be scarcely heard of in comparison; and that it was idle to think of establishing a party on a platform ignoring the slavery issue. The issue must be met and met decisively by boldly pronouncing against slavery. The American party could not stand a moment in the free states except on anti-slavery ground."

How do southern know-nothings like this? *Boston Post.*

The Boston Post, speaking of the act of the Know Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts nullifying the fugitive-slave law, says that Know Nothingism in that State is completely under the control of, and "thoroughly steeped in" Abolitionism. But Mr. Rayner intends to purge the Know Nothing party by expelling Wilson and the other anti-slavery men!—the minority propose to control or put down the majority! We hope the Senator from Hertford will have a good time of it. By the way, is it not strange that so new a party should stand in need of so much purging and purification?

THE TENDER MERCIES OF MASSACHUSETTS KNOW NOTHINGISM.—Under the head of "An Infamous Case of Extradition," the Boston Advertiser relates and comments upon the case of an Irish woman from the town of Monson, who, with her infant, was forcibly sent back to Europe in the ship Daniel Webster. It is shown as clear as light that the Know Nothings of Massachusetts love the fugitive negro more than they do their white sisters born in a foreign land, and that while they would excite mobs and riots and cause a vast expense of public treasure, in order to rob a Southern man of his property, they have not the common charity to advance a few dollars to save a poor woman and her child from banishment to a foreign land. Here are the main portions of the Advertiser's article:

Among the crowd of human beings on board that proud vessel, was one poor woman with an infant daughter. Her passage and that of her daughter were paid by the rich and powerful Commonwealth of Massachusetts. She left our free and happy shores unwilling and reluctant. She went away against her own free will, constrained by force of the civil authority of the State. Her cries, as she begged not to be thus cruelly banished, were we are told, most piteous, and such as to cause the accidental witness of the scene to burn with indignation.

The offense of this unfortunate woman, for which she was thus violently and ignominiously expelled from Massachusetts, was the fact that she was born in Ireland, and is called a pauper. Her infant daughter, who unconciously shares her mother's sad fate, is a native of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, but she too partakes of that hard lot of poverty which it has been reserved for Massachusetts to make a crime; and a crime which Massachusetts punishes as no other crime is punished in America—by banishment—banishment from one's native land.

The name of this victim to Know Nothing intolerance was Mary Williams; her infant, Bridget, is but a few weeks old. About thirty-five paupers, perhaps more, were sent away at the same time in the same vessel, at the expense of the State. These facts we learn from an eye witness of the scene, and from other certain an authentic sources of information.

The rendition of Anthony Burns from Massachusetts to Virginia, under the law of the United States designed to give effect to an express stipulation of the Constitution, caused an immense excitement in this community. The rendition of Mary Williams and her infant Bridget, under our own law, and by our own authorities, scarcely caused a remark. He was sent back under a law of the United States, binding on the people of Massachusetts, whether agreeable or disagreeable. She was sent under one of our own laws, which the same Legislature that elected Henry Wilson to the Senate, and voted to remove Judge Loring from the bench might repeal in a day. He was sent back to the care of a master, bound in law, to feed, clothe and protect him. She was sent to be landed on a foreign shore, where there may not be a single person to know or care that she has arrived. He was sent away, a strong man with stout limbs, able to bear misfortune and hardship, should they fall upon him, with some degree of firmness. She was sent away, a weak woman, with an infant a few weeks old, demanding all her care, and with nobody to protect or assist her. The Treasury of the United States bore the expense of the rendition of Anthony Burns. The Treasury of Massachusetts paid for the rendition of Mary Williams.—But then he was a negro, "a man and a brother," while she was only a white woman and a mother.

No vigilance committee rallied at the rumor of the embarkation of Mary Williams. No young and enthusiastic counsel hurried to proffer her their services. Judges were not solicited at unseemly hours for writs of habeas corpus; and nothing was said about the *de homine replegiando*, in her case. Sheriffs and coroners were not plagued with processes that they did not like to serve. The quiet of the city was not broken; only a few heart-rending cries disturbed the silence of Long Wharf on Monday evening—the deed was done, the woman was embarked, and yesterday morning the vessel sailed with her living and unwilling freight.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The receipts of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of North Carolina for May, 1855, were $6,441. *No losses of any kind during the month.* The Annual Report of the Board of Directors will be made soon, showing the operations and condition of the Company for the past year.

The Raleigh Standard has been particularly severe on the devil of late. *N. C. Argus.*

The complaint of the Argus is in good time and reasonable. Whatever Cameron's faults may be, he has a way of *standing by his friends* which deserves commendation.

We have been favored in this region recently by copious rains, which were never more needed. The hopes of the farmer have been revived, and the prospect now is of an abundant harvest.

"Sam" is nothing if not national. *K. N. Paper.*

There we agree with you, and say he is not national. Are you strong enough to "draw an inference?"

☞ Lines—"the home-loving mother"—are respectfully declined. The sentiments are excellent, but the versification is deficient.

The Hindoo Legislature of Massachusetts purchased for its members, at the expense of the State, 804 pen-knives at prices ranging from $1,50 to $3 each. The number of members was 419, so that each one pocketed two knives—*stole* them from the State!

HUANO TREATY WITH ECUADOR.

A friend has favored us with a translation of the following paragraph from an Ecuatorian (South American) newspaper, which exposes the ridiculous fabrications that have been extensively published, relative to the commercial treaty negotiated by our Minister at Quito, with the Government of Ecuador, and which is now pending between the two countries:

From the Quito (South American) Democracia.

"MISERABLE HABIT OF LYING.—Among the infinity of falsehoods that have been invented in relation to the Convention negotiated between Ecuador and the United States, relative to a loan of three millions, the lie that now figures most prominently is, that the said treaty has been concluded without the consent of the North American Government, and that it emanated alone from Messrs. Benjamin and White!* This is the most absurd and barefaced of all the falsehoods on the subject: It charges Mr. White with negotiating a treaty, (the most solemn of all governmental compacts) without having received competent authority for so doing from his Government! Such a procedure would be as preposterous in diplomacy, as for a member of the bar to initiate legal proceedings, and litigate a case through a Court of justice, in the name of an individual with whom he had never previously advised in relation to the matter," &c., &c.

*Mr. Benjamin, a Senator in Congress from Louisiana; and Mr. Philo White, Minister Resident of the United States at Quito.

Know Nothing State Convention.

BANGOR, May 30, 1855.—The Know Nothing State Convention which has been in session here since yesterday morning, adjourned this afternoon. It was fully attended and a harmonious spirit prevailed. No nomination for Governor was made. When such a nomination is made it will not be by the convention process, but each member of the Order will have an opportunity to express his individual preference for a candidate, and the designation will be thus made some time previous to the first of August.—*Strong anti-slavery resolutions were passed with only three dissenting voices*, and it is understood that comprehensive ground was taken in relation to the politics of this State, by recognizing the republican party, and the propriety of concurring in the nominations of that party whenever practicable. Delegates were elected to the National Council which assembles at Philadelphia next month.

How harmonious was the meeting of these delegates with those from North Carolina, at Philadelphia, yesterday! We shall not be surprised if the Abolition K. N's so far outnumber the slavery K. N's, as to vote the latter "bogus" members and expel them. But we shall soon know.

ANOTHER KNOW-NOTHING ROORBACK EXPOSED.—The Know Nothing presses have made a great handle of the fact that Bronson's Review, in maintaining the temporal power of the Pope, is fully endorsed by the Catholic Bishops. Mr. Bronson is an erratic genius, but he has the honesty to come out and denounce the fraudulent schemes of the secret plotters. Mr. Bronson thus strikes down the last resort of Know Nothingism:

"We notice with pain a disposition among our Know-Nothing writers to hold the bishops whose names are on the cover of our Review, responsible for whatever sentiment or doctrine is found in our pages. This is wrong. The bishops have kindly encouraged the publication of our Review, having confidence in our loyal intentions, and believing it, upon the whole, useful to the cause of truth; but they *endorse* no sentiment or doctrine we advance. *The whole responsibility rests upon the editor alone, and no bishop is responsible for anything that appears in our pages*, and every one is just as free to controvert or condemn anything in our pages as he would be were his name not on the cover. We beg our opponents to bear this in mind, and to remember that our Review does not, in any sense whatever, speak by authority of the American hierarchy, and has no other endorser than its lay editor, who is free to write and publish, simply holding himself responsible to the proper authorities, what he pleases. The merit or the blame, if either, in all cases belongs to him, and the public cannot justly hold anybody else in any respect responsible."

THE KOHL RABI.—A subscriber has been forwarded some of the seeds of this plant, from the Patent Office, wishes to know something about it.

It is a variety of the cabbage, in fact but more nearly resembles the Swedish turnip, in plaee of which it is much cultivated in Great Britain. For a table vegetable it is poor, but is about equal to the turnip for food to stock. It will grow on any ground suitable for the cabbage; bears heat and drought better than the turnip, but likes a stronger soil than that vegetable. It is a crop easily transplanted like the cabbage; but when grown for stock, that would be impracticable in this country.

It can be raised as well from the seed. About three pounds per acre are sown in Great Britain; and the plants are thinned out, as are turnips in that country, by the hoe, so as to stand about twelve inches apart. No further care is given till gathering. In fact, its culture and use are the same as of turnips. Cattle are very fond of it; the leaves are better than those of the turnip; insects do not injure it, and it stores well.

The sowing of it, we infer, should be at the time usual in the case of the Ruta Baga or Swedish turnip.—[*Prairie Farmer for May.*

"A VOICE FROM THE PAST"—"WHAT JOHN RANDOLPH THOUGHT."—"I have been the steady, firm, constant and strenuous advocate to the best of my poor ability of the oppressed people of Ireland. In the course of a not uneventful life I have seen many things—I have seen a black swan—but I never have yet seen that *rara avis in terris*, an *Irish Tory*, or the man who has seen one."

John Randolph.

A new American manufacture, that of plate glass, has been commenced in Williamsburg New York, where plates of glass ten feet wide and twenty feet long will be made. A plate ten feet square can be made so strong that it will hold a ton weight, and so clear that we could read the print of a newspaper through a piece four inches thick. It is a singular fact that the best English plate glass is made from American sand. *Philadelphia Ledger.*

The remark of the Observer "that the locofoco party in North Carolina is essentially dead" sounds curious if not actually funny. Our respected cotemporary must be joking. The last time said party had an opportunity of showing signs of life was in August last, and then it gave no mean indications of a long existence. The whig candidate for Governor felt its power, as other opposing candidates will do hereafter. The fact that such politicians as Shepard in the Raleigh District, and Reid in this District, have deserted the ranks, is no proof of decay—the party is more apt to be benefitted than injured by their leaving it. We never supported either of the gentlemen alluded to, and never intend to do so, because, as politicians, we place no confidence in them. *Fay. Carolinian.*

THE KNOW NOTHING CANDIDATE.—Col. R. T. PAINE, the Know Nothing Candidate for Congress in this District, visited Halifax, suddenly and unexpectedly, to some, if not to all, on Tuesday of Court, the 22nd instant. Perhaps the dark-lantern order may have been informed of his intended visit; but many, very many, did not know he was in the place, until they heard him speaking. He came—he spoke; and a speech it was. We have heard no one give it the praise. He was replied to by Mr. JENKINS, of Warren, who gave him "fits"—or in other words, used him up.

☞ Col. Paine's visit to this place, was short, and somewhat mysterious. He disappeared as suddenly as he came. But we suppose he is conducting business upon the Know Nothing order. *Halifax Republican.*

NAG'S HEAD.—This favorite resort of the Old North State will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st July next. The enterprising proprietor, Mr. A. E. Jacobs, is now industriously engaged in providing abundantly for the season. He is determined to deserve patronage, at least. Who does not delight in a sojourn at Nag's Head during the hot summer months? Unequalled surf-baths, and tempting tables will be found there. *Pioneer.*

The *Union* considers the refusal of Gov. Gardiner to remove Judge Loring in obedience to the vote of the Massachusetts Legislature, a mere trick to affect the Virginia election, and in another article shows that the Governor voted for his removal from his position of law professor at Harvard, and is as bitter in his denunciations of Judge L.'s inflexible execution of the fugitive slave as any man in the State. In this connection we may not inappropriately add, that it is well understood that Governor Gardiner withheld his signature from the removal but only in the hope of securing the defeat of Wise by so doing; not hesitating to give that reason to his political friends, who have conversed with him on the subject, adding that the cause of anti-slavery has at this time far more to gain by seeuring the defeat of Wise and his friends in Virginia, than by the removal of Judge Loring.—*Evening Star.*

DIED,

On the 31st ult., in New York City, after a brief illness of 24 hours, Magdalene DeRosset, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Gaston Meares, aged about 4 years and 4 months.

In Nash county, on the 22d inst., John Henry, son of B. D. and Matilda Mann, aged 18 months and 17 days.

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

June 2.

There is very little produce arriving, and our reports of sales are consequently meagre. The weather has been so inclement since yesterday that little or no out-door business has been done.

TURPENTINE—Sales yesterday of only 29 bbls. at $2 65 for yellow dip, @ 280 lbs. None on market this morning.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nothing done since yesterday's report, and the market is dull at last quotation; 38 cents.

TAR—A small parcel is offering this morning, but not sold at the time of closing our enquiries.

CORN—Sales yesterday of 200 bushels at $1 25 per bus.

HAY—There is a large supply of Northern make in market, and prices have a decided downward tendency. Sale yesterday of 100 bales *inferior* at $1 25 @ 100 lbs. *Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

June 2.

BACON, improved demand at 11¼ to 12 cents from wagons, hog round—good hams 12½ to 13. CORN in better supply, and prices something lower. We note further improvement in price of COTTON—selling at 9¾ to 10¾. The supply of FLOUR continues light, and prices are tending upward—sales of super at $10 60 and family at $11 from first hands. BEEF, mutton, chickens and eggs in demand at high prices.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE is lower—sales at 32 to 33 per gallon. RAW do. without change.

MOLASSES, this article is scarce and high, good Cuba is held at 28 to 29 cents. *Cor.*

PETERSBURG, Monday, June 4.

TOBACCO—The breaks have been pretty full since Wednesday, The market has been quite active the past few days.

COTTON—The market has been quite active at 11c for prime lots.

CORN.—Sales are making at $1 to 1 05.

WHEAT.—We hear of nothing doing for some days past.

HERRING.—We quote No. 1. trimmed 7¾ to $8 No. 2 $7¼. Gross about $5.

PEAS.—We note sales of spring at $1 74 and common at $1 per bushel.

CLOVER SEED.—Market well suplied at 7¼ to 7 ½.

FLOUR.—Scarce and high. Extra 12¾, Family 13 to $13½.

TAR—Very dull. We quote nominally 2¼ to 2⅝ with no sales to report.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—We quote sales at 43c. Active demand.

GUANO.—The Market is very active and with no supply here at the moment. Sales are freely made at $50 per ton of 2000 lbs.,

BACON—We quote Sides 10½ to 9¾. Shoulders 9¾ to 9¾.

LARD—Virginia in kegs 12¼, to 13; barrels 12 to 11¾, with upward tendency.

SALT—Sales from store $1 75 to $1 85.

DONNANS & JOHNSTON.
Commission Merchants.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

YOU WILL PARADE, **in Full Dress Uniform**, at the CAPITOL SQUARE, on FRIDAY afternoon, 8th inst., at **3** o'clock, with *thirteen rounds of blank cartridge.*

(By order of the Captain,)
CHAS. H. THOMPSON, O. S.

☞ A meeting of the Company will be held at the Court House on Wednesday (this) evening, on business of importance, and for Drill.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned from Contractors of ability, at the office of the Company in Newbern, North Carolina, until the 28th of June, 1855, for Grading, Bridging, Masonry and Superstructure—including the iron (the plan of Rail to be furnished by the company of 60 pounds to the lineal yard) of the Eastern Division of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, extending from the Eastern bank of the Trent River, opposite Newbern, to Beaufort Harbor, the distance being about 36¾ miles.

Proposals will be received for the work in sections of about one mile each, or for the entire distance of 36¾ miles. The proposals will state what amount of stock, bonds of the counties of Craven and Carteret, and Town of Beaufort, and cash will be received in payment for the same.

Proposals are also invited for the Masonry and Superstructure of the Viaduct over Trent River, separate from the Grading. This Viaduct will be about 1950 feet in length, including the draw; the spans will be 150 feet, resting upon 12 piers and two abutments, requiring about 2390 perches of Masonry, and about 1300 perches of stone packing in foundation, cribs and rip-rapping.

The grade line of Bridge will be about 12 feet above low water; the depth of water will average from 6 to 9 feet for 1500 feet, and in the channel way about 12 feet for 450 feet. This is an important structure, worthy the attention of Stone and Brick Masons, and Bridge Builders. The plan of superstructure will be How's improved Truss with Arches.

The Maps, Profiles, Plans and Specifications will be ready for inspection at the office of the Company, on and after the 18th of June, 1855, where any further information can be obtained in regard to the work. The company reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, should they be unsatisfactory. All other things being equal, the stockholders will be given the preference in the award of the contracts. JOHN D. WHITFORD,
President.

W. BEVERHOUT THOMPSON,
Chief Engineer.

May 30th, 1855. 56—t28June.

Nag's Head Hotel and Ocean Retreat.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS FAVORITE RESORT would inform the health and pleasure-seeking public, that the above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st of July.

He has made ample arrangements with persons in the several surrounding counties for constant supplies of Fowls, Game, Fish, fresh Butter, and all the delicacies of the contiguous markets.

Experienced assistants, and polite, accommodating servants are engaged.

The fine German Band is re-engaged for the season.

No pains or expense will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

TERMS:

Families per month,	$33,00
Single gentlemen by the month per day,	1,25
" " per day,	2,00

A. E. JACOBS, Proprietor.

June 2, 1855. 56—6w.

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber about the 1st of March last, my negro man NELSON. Said boy is supposed to be lurking about Sparta, or in Nash county. He is about 22 years old, light colored, and has a bushy head—does not speak distinctly at times when in conversation, weighs about 160 or 175 pounds. All persons are forbid harboring or carrying off said boy, under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me, or confined in jail so that I get him again. DAVID BARLOW.
Tarborough, N. C.

June 2, 1855. 56—4t.

GORDONTON FEMALE ACADEMY.—THE exercises of this school will be again resumed on Monday, the 2d of July, 1855, under the superintendence of Miss A. E. Woodson. Rates of tuition per session of five months, as follows:

Spelling, reading and writing,	$5,00
Arithmetic, grammar and geography,	6,50
Philosophy, botany, history, &c.,

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *a little low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. *Our* concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜ and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 39—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

☞ CHANGE OF TIME! ☜

WITH VERY BRIEF REMARKS WE TAKE THE liberty to come before the public in order to declare our intentions—how we shall conduct business the present season.

"BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Will make business prosper even in the hardest times;" for which motto we have made the fullest preparations.

Having cast a glance at our Spring Stock, we find it a little too heavy, and are fully determined to

Sell below New York Prices,

and to prevent the public from doubting our intentions, we only say: Come one, come all, and see if

SCHLOSS & BROTHER

don't sell goods almost *too low*. We are compelled to do it and we defy any of our competitors to say to the contrary!

Our Stock of

Clothing and Gents. Furnishing Goods

is beautifully selected, and made at our own manufactory. They are well got up, and will show for themselves.

We have made suitable additions to our

Ladies' Dry Goods Stock,

Also have a large stock of HATS and BONNETS.

Remember we sell Herman's best sewed Boots, warranted French Calfskin, for $6 a pair. We also have Mr. Shultz's sewed BOOTS and GAITERS constantly on hand.

☞ *Call and see before buying elsewhere.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, April 4, 1855 39—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or, in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

POPE & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consigments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September,' 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, feet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai, Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS.

51—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves,

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge*.

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Prest.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—LENOIR COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. March Term, 1855. John Tull, *adm'r. pendente lite vs.* Stephen White, Sarah Catharine Chamberlin, Eliza Argent Graham, and others, in the matter of the Probate of the Will of Chauncey Graham deceased, *Issue of Devisavit vel non.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas S. Burt and Martha Jane his wife, the last of whom is one of the devisees and next of kin of said Chauncey Graham, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh for six successive weeks, notifying said Burt and wife to appear at the next, term of this Court to be held on the first Monday in July next then and there to see proceedings in this cause and make themselves parties to this issue, if they shall see proper to do so.

Witness, N. Hunter, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Kinston, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1855.

N. HUNTER, C. C. C.

(Pr. of Adv. $5,62½.) 1073—6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—LENOIR COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1855. Geo. W. Venters *vs.* William A. Strong. Original attachment and Franklin Dibble summoned as garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said William A. Strong to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Lenoir on the first Monday in July next, to plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be rendered accordingly.

Witness, N. Hunter, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Kinston, on the third Monday of March, A. D. 1855.

N. HUNTER, C. C. C.

(Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 1073—6w.

NOTICE.—THE EXERCISES OF THE PRESENT session of Red Mountain Female Academy will close with a public Examination on the 11th and 12th of June.

Addresses from one or more distinguished individuals are expected on the occasion. Patrons especially, and the public generally, are requested to attend.

The next session will commence the second Thursday in July. Terms as follows:

Primary English branches,	$7 50
Grammar and Geography,	12 00
Algebra and Philosophy,	12 50
Latin, Greek or French, with other branches,	15 00
Embroidery,	3 00
Music,	15 00

GEO. W. JONES,
Chm'n of Executive Committee.

May 4, 1855. 47—3w.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.

R. N. SLEDD.

May 15, 1855. 50—tf.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of Haywood & Scott:

Young Hyson,	Silver Leaf,	Golden Chop,
Gun Powder,	Plantation,	Oulong, and
	Neplus.	

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

MORNING SUN ACADEMY.—T J. HORNER *Principal*, A. C. JONES, *Assistant*.—The fall session of this school opens on the 1st Monday in July next. The Academy is located in a healthy and moral neighborhood in Wake, twenty miles north-west of Raleigh. A parental regard over the morals of the pupils will be exercised. Terms as heretofore.

For particulars address the Principal or Assistant at Fish Dam, N. C.

The Hon. Sion H. Rogers will deliver an address at the close of the present session on the 1st June next.

May 25, 1855. 53—td.

☞ Spirit of the Age and Register will please copy.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned having at May Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Wake county, qualified as Administrator, *cum testamento annexo*, of John D. Powell, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said John D. Powell, to come forward and make payment. And to those having claims against said estate to present them, or this notice will be pleaded under the act of Assembly.

JOS. D. POWELL, *Administrator.*

May 25, 1855. 53—3m.

☞ The undersigned will be in the City of Raleigh during our next August Court, specially for the purpose of settling up the affairs of his testator.

JOS. D. POWELL.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, JR., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., JR., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—IN THE VICINITY of Raleigh, a cottage residence, with every convenience for a small family—lot about one acre in size—excellent well of water in the yard—shade trees in abundance—will be sold on good terms, if early application be made to the Editors of the Standard. This is a good chance, and the only one now in market in the City.

May 25, 1855. 53—4w.

CHECK MARSEILLES PANTS.—50 PAIRS received yesterday by Express.

E. L. HARDING.

May 25, 1855. 53—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's	Black Leghorn	Hats,
"	Tan "	"
"	Tea Col'r "	"
"	Canton	"
"	Petal	"
"	Panama	"
"	Cavalier	"
"	Wide Awake	"
"	Oett gon	"
"	Sebastopol	"

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NOTICE —THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING ON THE 20th day of May, 1855, taken letters of Administration according to law on the estate of Jas. Hinton, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Creditors of said estate will also present their claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. H. MITCHELL.

Forestville, May 28, 1855. 1077—4w.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—WE HAVE MADE ARrangements with Messrs. Bareda & Bro., Agents of the Peruvian Government for supplies of pure Guano of them, our importation, and offer for sale in any quantities at the following prices, *for cash only*:

1 ton or under, 2½ cts. per lb.;
1 to 5 tons $51 per ton of 2,000 lbs.;
Over 5 tons $50 per ton " "

Deliveries can be made at our wharves to any of the River Boats, or from our warehouse on west side of the River to the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Road, *free of expense.*

Drayage to the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road will be 50 cts. per ton. Railroad freight from Wilmington to any point on the N. C. Road, not west of Hillsborough, will be $2 per ton. DEROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, May 28, 1855. 1077—3m.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the name of **Palmer & Ramsey** is this day dissolved by mutual consent, June 1, 1855.

PALMER & RAMSEY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING BOUGHT MR. RAMSEY'S interest, will continue the business at the old stand, having a very large assortment of fine Watches and Jewelry, has reduced the price—*for cash.*

Those indebted to P. & R., are particularly requested to call and settle with cash or note. As the business of the firm *must* be closed soon, an Agent will be appointed to settle with those who neglect to do so.

J. C. PALMER.

Raleigh, June 1, 1855. 55—6t.

☞ Spirit of the Age, Star, Register and Weekly Post will copy 6 times.

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.

DONNAN & Co.,

General Commission Merchants,

RICHMOND, VA.

June 1, 1855. 55—1y.

NOTICE.—MY MILLS ARE IN COMPLETE ORDER again. Any quantity of Corn and Wheat can be ground without delay.

WM. F. COLLINS.

June 1, 1855. 55—3t.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS BEFORE THE SOCIETY of Alumni of R. M. College will be delivered by REV. W. H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., of Warrenton, N. C., on Wednesday 13th June.

May 30, 1855. 55—td.

MASONIC.

THE CORNER STONE OF ST. JOHN'S COLlege will be laid at this place on Monday, the 25th of June next.

The Rev. Leonidas L. Smith, of Warrenton, N. C., will deliver an address on the occasion. The Fraternity generally are cordially invited to unite in the ceremonies.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAS. T. LITTLEJOHN, *Sec'y.*

Oxford, N. C. May 24, 1855. 1077—td.

TO PUBLISHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, SUPERINTENDENTS OF the printing of the Revised Code of North Carolina, will receive sealed proposals until the first of July next, for printing and binding ten thousand copies of this work. The volume will contain between seven and eight hundred pages, printed as the present "Revised Statutes."

The paper, printing and binding, in *every* respect, must be of as good quality, *at least*, as that of the "Revised Statutes." The type and page of the same size, and the same quantity of matter on each page.

The only difference in the execution will consist of a marginal index to the constitution of the State, and the references in the marginal index will be printed with that index, and not, as heretofore, at the bottom of the page.

Five thousand copies must be delivered, *without failure*, to the Governor, on or before the 15th of December next; the residue may be delivered in March, 1856.

W. B. RODMAN,
B. F. MOORE, } *Superintendents.*

May 29th, 1855. 54—23J.

RANGER'S NOTICE.—TAKEN UP AND ENtered on my stray book, according to law, by July Butler, living in the North-east part of said County, on the public road leading by John B. Troy's, some 12 miles from Asheboro,' three large mules, one a dark bay horse mule, one a light bay stud mule, and the other a light bay mare mule with marks of gear, all supposed to be yonng. Said strays were appraised on the 9th inst., at $75 each.

ROBT. M. STINSON, *Ranger.*

Randolph County, May 18, 1855. 1076—3tpd.

MORNING STAR INSTITUTE.—THE SPRING session of this Institution will close by examination and exhibition on the 7th and 8th of June next.

The fall term will commence under the charge of M. Y. Chappell on Monday the 2nd July. Students admitted at any time during the session, yet it is preferred they be present at the opening of the school.

Board can be obtained in the village and vicinity at from 6 to $8 per month.

For further particulars address

BENJ. J. BLOUNT, *Chm'n of Com.*

Nashville, N. C., May 11, 1855. 1074—4wtw.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

Attorney at Law,

Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties

Pittsbro', April 16, 1855. 42—tf.

THE LITERARY LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE of the Countess of Blessington, by R. R. Madden, M. K. J. A., in two volumes. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 3, 1855. 47—

COMMON SCHOOLS.—ALL WHO ARE DESIrous of teaching Common Schools in Wake County the present year are requested to attend at the Court House in Raleigh at 11 o'clock on the first Saturday in June, July, or August, for the purpose of being examined and receiving certificates.

STEPHEN STEPHENSON, C. C. S.

May 22, 1855. 52—1t

MUSTER ROLLS OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812, detached from the N. C. Militia in 1812 and '14, published in pursuance of Resolutions of the General Assembly, of Jan. 28, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant General.

Copies of this work may be obtained by addressing the subscriber, Price one dollar, free of postage.

CH. C. RABOTEAU.

Raleigh, May 4, 1855. 47—

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

SPRING TRADE.---MARCH, 1855.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite McIlwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 32—y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

SLOAN'S MODEL ARCHITECT.—IN TWO volumes—Quarto. To those contemplating building, either in ornamental or plain styles, this work is desirable as a text book. Each plan has following it a table showing the estimated cost of every article required to complete it, so that the expenses of the building may be determined accurately. The details are drawn to a scale, and the mechanic may at once obtain from its pages every measurement necessary as well as the appearance of the building when completed. It contains a frontispiece, printed in five colours; a plan for a painted ceiling, printed in nine colours; two ground plans, elegantly printed in thtee colours; a grapery superbly printed, in four colours; together with 61 sheets of elevations, exhibiting 105 plates of front perspective, and interior views of cottages, villas, churches, and school houses, printed in two colours, and 119 plates, exhibiting in minute detail the finer and ornamental portions of masonry, wood and iron work, msking an aggregate of 229 plates in the work. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, May 1855. N. C. Bookstore.

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Roulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full sett, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:

(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,	Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "	Dr. J. Parmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, "	Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill,	Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.

Raleigh May 10, 1855. 48—tf.

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REAsonable terms:

3 likely well broke Mules,
3 first-rate brood Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ¼ South Down and ¼ Merino,
" 30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake County, N. C.

March 11, 1855. 31—tf.

N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

ALDEN'S INDEX TO THE REPORTS OF THE Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, From Dallas' Reports to 14 Howard, inclusive.—The above work is now completed, and just issued from the press. It consists of three royal octavo volumes, containing over twenty-one hundred pages, twenty-five hundred distinct articles or heads, and forty-three thousand references, exhibiting the principles adjudicated, enabling any person, with great facility, to find any point decidedby the Supreme Court of the United States, from its organization to 1st January, A. D., 1854. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh May 4, 1855. 47—

OUR ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.—WE ARE IN possession of a full stock of Summer Goods, and are determined to sell at the lowest prices possible.

E. L. HARDING.

May 25, 1855. 53—

☞ Register, Star and Spirit of the Age copy.

CHAPEL HILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL have a sufficient number of good Hacks and Horses at Durham's Depot in readiness to bring up all that wish to come that way to the Commencement, and return them to the Depot again, or through to Raleigh, as they may wish.

J. H. WATSON.

Chapel Hill, May 25, 1855. 53—2w.

HATS! HATS! AT COST.—WE WILL DISpose of our Spring and Summer stock of Hats at cost as we wish to make room for an early Fall trade. Call and have a fit. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

May 22, 1855. 52—

"Small Stores" and "Candles"—1855-1856.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
May 8, 1855.

PROPOSALS, sealed, and endorsed "Offer for Small Stores," or "Offer for Candles," or "Offer for Salt-water Soap," as the case may be, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, 7th day of June next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving twenty day's notice) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles (excepting the salt-water soap and the candles, for each of which separate proposals and contracts will be made) as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, viz:

Boxes, shaving	Combs, coarse
Brushes, shaving	Combs, fine
Brushes, scrubbing	Grass for hats
Brushes, shoe	Jack-knives
Brushes, clothes	Razors, in single cases
Buttons, navy vest	Razor straps, Ordway's
Buttons, navy medium	Scissors
Buttons, navy coat	Spoons
Buttons, dead-eye	Blacking, boxes of
Beeswax, in ¼-lb. cakes, pure	

Cotton, spools of Nos 12 and 16, 200 yards each, 3 cords, equal parts
Handkerchiefs, cotton, fast colors, 32 by 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz. each, texture 8 by 8 to ⅛ inch
Needles, sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, drill-eyed, between
Ribbon, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the pieces width, 1⅜ inch; texture, 14 by 21 to ⅛ inch
Soap, shaving, in cakes; each cake not less than 2 oz.
Silk, sewing, blue black; wrapper not to exceed 2 oz. to the pound
Thread, black and white, Marshall's best quality
Tape, white linen, 5 yards in length, ⅛ inch wide; texture, 8 by 9 to ⅛ inch
Tape, black, twilled cotton, 6 yards in length, ⅛ inch wide
Thimbles, 8-10 and 9-10 diameter
Mustard seed, American brown
Pepper, black, Malabar
Pepper, red, American
Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper
Corks for bottles, best quality.

Mustard seed and pepper, in the raw state, and bottles and corks, are to be delivered at New York only.

WHITE SALT WATER SOAP—*separate bid for* 100,000 *pounds.*

The soap must be manufactured from cocoa-nut oil, and be of the best quality denominated "white salt-water soap," and be delivered in good strong boxes of about seven-ty five pounds each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at each end, at the expense of the contractor. The price to be uniform at all the yards.

CANDLES—*separate bid for* 40,000 *pounds.*

The candles must be American manufactured, of prime leaf lard sterine, six candles to the pound, 8 1-10 inches in length, six candles No 1, to weigh not less than 14 ounces-87-100; melting point not to be less than 145 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be braided, and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27. The candles to be delivered in good boxes, containing about 31 pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractor's name and the weight of the candles.

All the articles must be of good quality, and conformable in all respects to the samples deposited at said navy-yards and in this bureau, and subject to such inspection at the navy-yard where delivered as the chief of the bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expence to the government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are del